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Library Economy and Bibliography

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THE LIBRARY JOURNAL

VOL. 18.

OCTOBER, 1893.

No. 10

It is proverbially a good thing to see ourselves as others see us; but it is not always pleasant. Mr. James Brown, one of the few English librarians who was not prevented by lack either of means, of energy, or of desire from attending the World's Congress of Librarians, has administered to us this salutary dose. He reports to his commissioners on his return that American libraries cost twice as much to run as English libraries and yet fail to do as good work. One's first thought on reading such an assertion is an indignant denial; one calls upon the statisticians to investigate the matter, sure that their undeniable figures will demonstrate to the foreign asperser that he is entirely wrong. A little reflection calms this feeling, and suggests the depressing doubt whether the chief who has been taking notes may not be right after all. In the first place as to cost. In a country where rent and supplies of all sorts reach a figure unknown in those lands which are denied the blessings of a protective tariff, it is to be expected that the cost of running libraries will be far greater than elsewhere. This is particularly the case with salaries. The Library Association protested at Chicago that library work is insufficiently remunerated. Measured by the cost of living and by salaries paid in other educational callings this is true. But measured in dollars and cents American library salaries are much higher than English. One sees in the *Athenaeum* and *Academy* advertisements for librarians who are offered £80, £60, £50 a year. One would have to advertise long in the United States to get a librarian for \$250 a year. It is true that the English librarian often has a modest suite of rooms in the upper story of the library building; but this does not go into the *running* expenses of his library, which is the matter commented on.

As to the inferiority of the work done there is nothing to be said in defence. It certainly was not so formerly. Americans have been the fore-runners in all library innovations. If they have become self-satisfied and disposed to rest on their oars it is a grievous thing. Mr. Brown, who has spent a week in travelling and visiting some dozen libraries, asserts that they are not doing the best work. Let every librarian who reads this

article see to it that in his library at least the reproach shall be no longer deserved. To again surpass an energetic, pushing, capable nation like the English, now that they are awake to the possibilities of library achievement, we may not hope, but we may at least try to put ourselves on a par with them. After all perhaps they have not yet won the cup. There is a significant admission at the end of Mr. Brown's report. He allows that American libraries maintain a closer connection with the schools than the English. Surely this ought to be taken into account in estimating the work done by them and its cost.

IN one respect Mr. Brown's report is insufficient for our edification. It is a little vague. They "accomplish a great deal less work," he says. How, where, in what departments? Mr. Brown could not do us a greater service than by furnishing a bill of particulars. If he supplies that he will deserve and receive the gratitude of all American librarians who love their profession.

FOR a number of years the professors in several of our colleges and universities have appended to their courses of lectures on various subjects more or less bibliographical information on the subject lectured upon, and the resulting tendency of increased work in bibliography by the advanced students has been very marked. During the connection of the Library School with Columbia College even more than this was attempted, and a complete library education was obtainable in connection with the college course. Except for these two cases library education has been left almost wholly to libraries, and the result is to be seen in the various library schools now established in connection with libraries. That the universities should have neglected this growing demand for library knowledge is very singular, for all the requisites that were needed for such instruction were practically already supplied; and while in certain ways the training of librarians verges on the technical, yet in others it is far more scholastic than many of the professions that every university believes it necessary to give instruction in. That this could continue to this day and generation needs no negative from us; but

It is with pleasure that we notice that the University of Colorado plans among its "courses of instruction" for the new year a thorough instruction in library technics and systematic bibliography, to be given by Dr. C. E. Lowrey. Ten years from now a real university may be ashamed to be without such a course.

A DENVER correspondent proposes to meet the desire of libraries for library editions by starting a publishing business for the sake of issuing special editions, specifically for library use, of standard works. This is a very large undertaking, and its success would depend upon the successful conduct of the business as a business, provided also there is adequate field for this special undertaking. As to that, we have much doubt. Most public libraries would probably have the books included in such a list, and the publisher who depended upon library patronage could look only to renewals from old libraries and new orders from new libraries. The projector of this plan invites the discussion of librarians, and we shall be glad to open our columns to such discussion, whether it results in making this scheme effective or in inducing publishers in general to meet library demands more nearly.

Communications.

LIBRARIAN WANTED.

A VACANCY exists in the librarianship of the Brookline Public Library. Written applications for the position will be entertained by the trustees, and should be addressed to

REV. HOWARD N. BROWN.
PUBLIC LIBRARY, BROOKLINE, MASS.

SPECIAL EDITIONS OF LIBRARY BOOKS.

A LETTER from Mr. Woodbury was published in the May number of the JOURNAL, which suggested that the A. L. A. use its influence with publishers to induce them to issue special editions of their works for library purposes. As no response seems to have been made to this admirable suggestion, I beg to submit a plan which will, I think, meet with all requirements.

I propose to start a publishing concern for this especial purpose. The books to be issued will be standard works, and such others for which there may be sufficient demand, whenever arrangements can be made with the owners of the copyright. They will be printed from good, clear type on a specially prepared linen texture paper. They will be strongly sewed on parchment or tape, and bound in a smooth-surface linen cover. The books will be bound in similar style, and of as nearly the same height as may be convenient, while the lettering on the backs will be similar in style and position. On the fly

leaf of each book full catalog entries—made in accordance with Cutter's rules—will be printed in a size and style convenient for mounting on Library Bureau catalog cards, or for use in a Rudolph indexer.

I have nearly completed the arrangements necessary to carry out this plan; all that is wanting is some assurance from librarians that they will patronize such a business. The many advantages which a library would reap from buying well-made books must appeal strongly to every one of experience in library work.

I should be glad to hear some expressions of opinion from the library profession before proceeding with the enterprise, as the success of such a venture must depend upon their co-operation.

Any suggestions which may seem desirable will be gladly received by me, and embodied in the plan whenever practicable.

FRANCIS D. TANDY.

DENVER, COL., Sept. 23, 1893.

BIBLIOGRAPHY IN COLLEGES.

THE steady growth in the best colleges of the recognition of the importance of competent instruction in bibliography is most gratifying. The following announcement in the catalog of the University of Colorado is one among many instances:

"BIBLIOGRAPHY.

"First semester.—1. Library technics. Lectures. Student work in library; methods in reference work; connection with class-room work; use of indices. Library appliances and regulations; classification and shelf location; records, etc. Practice in library reference, subjects suggested by professors. Practical work in sections, time arranged with librarian. Saturdays, 9 a.m. Dr. Lowrey.

"Second semester.—2. Systematic bibliography. Open to seniors of all departments. Critical standards for private library purchase; typical examples in various departments; essential books; best books; critical books; archives; rare books. Basis for prices; bindings; bibliographies; sources of purchase; authorities in bibliography; how to keep posted to date. Saturdays, 9 a.m. Dr. Lowrey."

Another work steadily gaining ground in the colleges is shown on the next page of the same catalog, where university extension courses in a dozen important subjects are announced. Extension and library work go hand in hand. We need, however, in every college one or more lectures to every class giving a fair outlook over the field of librarianship and pointing out the opportunities for usefulness in this profession. Will not the librarians of our best colleges undertake this? Bibliography is for personal use, but every college graduate ought to understand the modern library's relation to general education and to go out into the world full of enthusiasm, to help the American Library Association in its great mission. The result would be that we should find here and there the college men and women best fitted by nature for the profession, who would take their technical training and help on faster and faster the improvement in standards demanded of the modern librarian. I specially request each college or school librarian to send me a statement of any work of this kind that he is doing, that we may be posted at the Library School.

MELVIL DEWEY

N. Y. STATE LIBRARY, ALBANY.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE VARIOUS FORMS OF CATALOGS USED IN MODERN LIBRARIES; WITH SPECIAL REFERENCE TO A SYSTEM OF MECHANICAL BINDING.*

BY GIULIA SACCONI-RICCI, *Sub-Librarian Marucellian Library, Florence.*

THREE years ago, when for the first time I presented my Italian colleagues with my new system of mechanical binding for catalogs, I felt almost obliged to begin by begging their indulgence for detaining their attention on a subject of this kind, and I then argued that, since the key to the contents of the library is found in the catalogs, no slight importance attaches to every question concerning this latter, even though the question have to do with its mere material form.

This indifference to the details of library management, however, is passing away in Italy, and I do not think it necessary to apologize for treating, before American librarians, a theme which they have often made the subject of serious discussion in their congresses and their periodicals.

It is not my intention to give here a complete history of all the methods which have been imagined and sometimes put into practice for the catalogs of libraries, especially as, recently at least, they have generally been elaborated in America, and I could not obtain the necessary information. I shall merely remind my hearers that in Europe the most ancient form of catalog was that of large folios, bound like ordinary books. It seems that at first the titles were written in these volumes without any strict order, since in many of these primitive catalogs the titles are arranged alphabetically with regard only to the *first* initial letter. Later on we find catalogs in book form, compiled in strict alphabetical order. It is certain that these were copies of catalogs in the form of slips, but it is curious that of these first indications of slip catalogs almost no trace has remained.

At the present time each of our libraries possesses a general slip catalog, the slips being for the most part kept loose in wooden drawers or else closed in cardboard boxes or envelopes (as I observed to be the case in the Zurich Library, and in the Royal and University libraries at Munich). The catalogs formed of loose slips are, however, reserved for use in the interior of the library; the public has generally at its disposal the ancient book catalogs, in which new slips are, as

far as possible, kept registered. In the University Library at Vienna I saw one of these ancient catalogs still in use for readers, while another consisting of slips preserved in cardboard boxes was used by the attendants of the library.

It cannot be denied that the ancient book catalogs for safety, stability, and convenience of research present great advantages over not only those in slips, but also every other form of catalog invented more recently. This is, in fact, why they have held their ground, notwithstanding that they present also the worst of inconveniences in a catalog: that of not lending themselves, after a short time, to fresh additions, nor the continual preservation of the original order.

It was this defect that gave rise in Europe to a series of attempts towards a catalog which should respond to all the exigencies of the public service.

The following are the three principal systems which, in consequence of these attempts, have been recently adopted in Europe for catalogs intended for the use of readers: 1, the British Museum, or English system; 2, the Bonnange, or French system; 3, the Leyden University, or Dutch system.

Of the first system, now generally adopted in England, Mr. R. B. Poole and Miss Mary S. Cutler, vice-director of the Library School, spoke at length to American librarians; the former at the Thousand Islands Conference (1887), and the latter at the San Francisco Conference (1891). Every one knows that this system consists in the use of large blank folio volumes, in which slips of thin paper are fastened by their margins with a special kind of gum that permits of their being easily removed. This method presents all the advantages of the book catalog as far as convenience of consultation is concerned, since 20 or more titles are presented to the eye at the same time, but it does not guarantee the safety of the slips on account of the ease with which they can be detached; neither, as Mr. Poole confessed, does it remedy for any length of time the principal inconvenience of the ancient book catalogs, since, when all the pages are full, a supplement must be provided or the

* Paper read at the World's Congress of Librarians, Chicago.

catalog remade. This latter defect could, however, be avoided by making the leaves of the volumes movable. This, it appears, has already been done in the University Library at Cambridge, England, and for this my system of mechanical binding is eminently adapted.

The French Bonnange system is, if not actually the first, certainly one of the first invented with the idea of fastening the slips in drawers, and was brought to its greatest perfection some years ago in Rome by Signor Aristide Staderini, a clever bookbinder. Both systems have been adopted by various libraries in France and Italy, as they really do eliminate the greatest inconvenience attaching to the loose-slip catalogs by avoiding all danger of confusion and disorder. But they neither of them provide perfectly for the safety of the slips, nor do they eliminate the other defects of the drawer system.

The Dutch system was invented in 1871, by Dr. Du Rieu, the director of the University Library at Leyden. It was adopted at Cassel, Germany, and by the National Library at Paris. A short time ago I had the opportunity of seeing it in use for the catalog of the periodicals in the Imperial Library at Vienna. Dr. Du Rieu, through whose courtesy I was enabled to examine a specimen of the system, wrote on the subject to Mr. Cutter, of the *LIBRARY JOURNAL*, and the letter was read and discussed at the Lake George Conference (1885). The volumes of this catalog consist of masses of slips (each 19 x 10 cm.) preserved between cardboard covers. The covers are not bound together, but are tied at the distance of a centimeter from the back of the volume by a string passing through notches half a centimeter deep, made across the upper and lower edges of slips and covers. By the invention of this system Dr. Du Rieu aimed at combining the ancient book system with the modern one of movable slips kept in drawers, avoiding, however, the defects of each; and it must be confessed that the idea and the manner of carrying it out were very ingenious. Nevertheless, these little volumes do not present the solidity and safety necessary for public use, nor do they permit the easy insertion of new slips.

The Leyden method may, however, be looked upon as the father of most of the card-volume systems recently invented in Europe and America. These are so well known to my American colleagues that I do not venture to speak of them. Among those of the Old World I will mention three only: one because it resembles that of Mr. Charles M. Torboss, mentioned in *Library Notes*

(No. 7); the other two because they are constructed much on the principle of that described by Miss Green in her excellent article in the *LIBRARY JOURNAL* (17: 5). This system was brought before the White Mountains Conference in 1890 by the inventor, Mr. William Coolidge Lane, of Harvard College Library.

The European systems mentioned are:

First, That of Signor D'Altemps at Turin. It consists of groups of slips with or without covers, held together by a hollow cylinder which traverses a hole bored through the inner edge of the volume of slips. In the hollow cylinder moves a screw. The difference between this system and that of Mr. Torboss lies in the fact that in Signor D'Altemps' method the slips are perforated, while in Mr. Torboss' they are only notched. Neither, however, appears to me to be firm enough, nor can the leaves be turned, opened, and left open with the same facility as in common books.

The second system was invented by Signor Aristide Staderini, for the Victor Emanuel Library at Rome. It consists of collections of slips between cloth boards with leather backs, held tight with strong screws. It is an advance on that of M. Altemps as regards solidity, but it is far from that flexibility displayed by bound books, which renders consultation easy. Neither does the method of closing offer sufficient guarantee against abstraction of slips.

We have lastly the system conceived in 1884 by my father, then director of the National Library at Florence. He combined the system of Staderini with mechanical methods used for holding together numbers of reviews, etc., considering especially the Reichmann system, used in the National Library in Paris. His method really seemed most successful, because the volumes thus bound (those of small size as well as the folios) differed in no respect, as far as appearance and flexibility went, from ordinary books. It was found in practice, however, that two defects remained to be eliminated—the binding must be rendered stronger, and all loose pieces suppressed. There were, for example, two outer screws, which, having to be removed to unbind the book, might easily be lost.

It is with special regard to the removal of these inconveniences that I have planned my new system. The favorable opinions that have been expressed in regard to it by librarians in France, Germany, and England, as well as recently by Mr. Horace Kephart in America and by Mr. Justin Winsor, to whom I had the honor of ex-

plaining it on the occasion of his visit to the Marucellian Library, make me think I have attained my aim.

From what I have already said it is plain that after the abolition of the book catalogs (no longer renewed even in those libraries in which they still exist), the two systems which are fighting for the mastery both in Europe and in America are the card-drawer system and the card-volume system. In the former, the slips are either loose or are fastened in many ways; in the latter, which permits slips to be of any size, and to be unbound at will, they are fastened by a mechanical binding.

Allowing that each of these methods fulfils equally well the first object of a catalog, by assuring the preservation of its original arrangement, may we ask, which of the two is preferable? The card-drawer system of loose slips need not be discussed, as its liability to loss and displacement is sufficient objection to its use as a public catalog.

But even if slips are fastened into the drawers, the following defects remain, as observed by Mr. Winsor in the *Nation* of July 9, 1891, as well as by those who have favored the system:

- 1, "The inordinate requirement of space, which few buildings can afford," whether the drawers be placed on tables inclined or not, or on a book-shelf;

- 2, "The demand for much light in its position;"

- 3, The inconvenience of consultation which arises—

- (a) From the position of the slips in the drawers, where they are looked through with more difficulty and waste of time than the leaves of a book;

- (b) From the fact that "a user, standing at the case, prevents others from access to many thousand cards for as long a time as the weariness of consultation holds him at the drawers." And all will agree with Mr. Winsor when he adds that "this is a most serious drawback in a library of much use."

Following the method adopted by Miss Green, let us now consider how the catalog which consists of volumes with mechanical binding (card volumes) remedies the inconveniences presented by the catalog in drawers:

I need not prove by figures what Miss Green has already demonstrated, the saving of space which this system effects over the volume system. This saving was calculated by Miss Green as more than half the space; and Mr. Lane reckoned it as a third when he presented his

plan to the White Mountains Conference in 1890. I will simply say that a catalog contained in small volumes ($25 \times 12\frac{1}{2} \times 5$ cm.) according to my system, would occupy little more than half the space necessary for the same catalog made on slips 10×15 cm. in size (like that of the National Central Library at Florence), calculating that a wooden drawer $12\frac{1}{2}$ cm. wide by 30 long would contain 1000 slips.

Again, the inconvenience presented by the drawer system with regard to light is easily remedied by the volume system, since the books which form the catalog can be removed from the shelves and placed by the reader in any convenient position.

For convenience of consultation the volume catalog is immeasurably superior to the drawer catalog; and this is an important advantage, since ease of consultation is the special aim of a catalog devoted to the use of the public. It is undeniable that the leaves of a volume pass more rapidly under the eye than slips placed—and often tightly packed—in drawers. From this point of view, also, my system offers greater advantages than any of the others; because it is in every respect like an ordinary book, opening and remaining open with equal ease. Besides this, a person consulting one of these little volumes does not prevent access to more than 200, or at most 250 slips at a time, because he does not keep others from using the neighboring volumes; while the same person, standing before the drawers of a book-shelf, will prevent the use of several thousand slips.

These are the great advantages of the volume system. They eliminate the corresponding defects of the slip system, in which we have found but one advantage (and even this it has in common with its rival), namely, the ease with which it can be kept in strict alphabetical arrangement.

Let us now examine the defects of the volume system, which have been many times exposed by the supporters of the opposite method, and see whether, and in what manner, they can be eliminated.

It has been said that if there are a large number of volumes in the catalog of a busy library, confusion and disorder might arise; while at the same time the volumes might be carried off by dishonest persons. It would be quite easy (as Mr. Lane observed) for an attendant to see that the card volumes are kept in order on the shelf, and that none of them are missing.

Moreover it has been justly observed that in this system the search for a special edition of

such authors as Aristotle, Cicero, or others whose works occupy a large number of slips, is very long and difficult. This second inconvenience may be remedied, either, as Miss Green suggests, by an exact and careful distribution of guides and labels (as is the custom in slip-drawer catalogs) or by writing more than one edition of the work on the same slip. In the latter case an economical advantage would be obtained by a diminution in the number of volumes.

The only grave and not easily remedied defect in the volume system is the frequent necessity of moving cards and labels. This may be partly mitigated by leaving a certain number of blank pages in the little volumes; these could be gradually replaced by pushing along those already written, inserting new volumes in the middle of the alphabet rather than at the end of the catalog. In any case this difficulty is largely compensated by the great advantages of the volume system. I must, however, confess that I do not understand why, as Miss Green says, slips bound in volumes should accumulate more dirt and need more frequent renewal than those placed in drawers. I agree with her that slips shut up in the drawers of the case described by Mr. Dewey in *Library Notes* (vol. 1) can be easily preserved from dirt, but I know from experience in how short a time they become unfit for use when exposed to the air on the shelves of a bookcase, or worse still on a table. Why, also, should the volumes of the catalog collect more dirt than the ordinary books placed on the library shelves?

The last objection usually made to the system is its cost. This must remain considerable even when the general adoption of the volumes shall have insured a slight reduction in their price. True, if a library could choose between the system of mechanically bound volumes and the old method of loose slips in card drawers, there would be no comparison of price. But since, if the drawer catalogue is adopted, one of the various systems of fastening the slips must be chosen, it is often a distinct economic advantage to turn to the system of card volumes. My system, for example, costs much less than the card drawers of the Bonnange method, perfected by Staderini.

I especially recommend for public use the volumes of large size where more than one title can be written on a page, and I really know of no system which lends itself like mine to these large-sized slips, because the mechanical apparatus, almost entirely hidden in the binding, does

not in the least rob the volume of the flexibility of ordinary books. It should be observed that, by using these large-sized volumes, the advantages of the slip system may be combined with those undoubtedly presented by the book catalogs. These, when open, present to the user's eye several titles instead of one only, while even the numerous works of prolific writers are all recorded in a few pages. Indeed, it would be advantageous to combine the British Museum system with this of mechanically bound volumes, gumming the printed or written slips on to the pages of these large volumes with specially prepared mucilage.

And now I desire to describe my system, and to enumerate the various advantages which cause it to respond to all the needs of a catalog intended for public use.

The apparatus consists of a piece of steel having two hollow brass cylinders fixed near its two extremities. In these cylinders move two small screws, which enter two corresponding holes in two other strips of steel resembling the first. These latter plates move freely on each other. The steel plates are fastened by very strong cloth to the fly-leaves, which are made of stout paper strengthened by a lining of the same cloth. Thus the plates are quite independent of the two outer covers of the binding. The slips, of good hand-made paper, have two holes pierced in their inner margins, through which pass the two cylinders described above; moreover, they have no cloth hinges, but two folds running along the inner margin, and these facilitate the opening of the book while they do not in the least diminish the resistance of the paper. Each of the album-sized volumes has 250 slips or a little over, and the larger sizes ordinarily contain not less than 200 sheets. It is unnecessary to add that the external binding may be, as in ordinary books, simple and elegant, slight or very strong, in cloth, leather, or frustagno, with or without gilding and metallic ornaments.

The advantages this system presents are: 1st, It can be used for any form, for the small album of 12 x 25 cm., as well as for folio size, viz., it can be adapted to groups of small slips on which it is customary to write but one title, just as easily as to catalogs in large volumes, in which numerous titles can be registered on each page. 2d, Groups of slips and volumes bound in this way present an external appearance exactly similar to that of other ordinary books, and since the mechanism does not project, but is en-

tirely concealed within the binding, they can be placed side by side on the shelves without danger of their injuring one another. There is thus an evident saving of space. 3d, These volumes can moreover be opened wide, and will remain open while consulted, just as ordinary books do. Thus the reader can with comfort take what notes he likes. 4th, They are unfastened and bound up again by means of a key, so constructed as not to be easily replaced by any other instrument. This would, of course, be a guarantee against the fraudulent removal of any of the

parts. 5th, The mechanism does not consist of separate parts, liable to be easily lost.

It may be said that, following the ancient adage of "Cicero pro domo sua," I have presented an apology for my system rather than a true exposition of the various forms of catalog binding in use in modern libraries. Nevertheless I hope that my readers will not thus reproach me, since they know how important for a library is the choice of even the external form of a catalog, and how prolonged and varied is the discussion that arises from every improvement made in this library appliance.

THE PEOPLE'S PALACE AND ITS LIBRARY.*

By MISS M. S. R. JAMES, *Librarian of the People's Palace, London.*

BAEDEKER enters the People's Palace as one of the sights of London, and the constant and varied succession of visitors finding their way to the institute from year to year proves that Baedeker gauged his sight-seeing clients correctly.

No subject nowadays is so attractive to the thinking mind as sociology, which has the glamour of warm humanity not accorded to other even more interesting but less sympatheticologies, and this is perhaps one reason why this institute has received so large a share of public attention.

So much has been written about the People's Palace that there seems little left to be said; perhaps, however, the history of its evolution and present working may be of general interest, and in order to fully appreciate the nature and needs of the population for whom the Palace caters, reference should be made to Charles Booth's splendid work on "The Life and Labor of the People," recently published in a cheap edition.

In 1840 a certain John Barber Beaumont died, and left money, the income of which was to be expended in providing recreation and education for the poor of the East End of London, in which district his property was situated. A Philosophical Institution was the immediate outcome of this bequest, established in Beaumont Square, Mile End, and for some time the money was used for the benefit of the people of the neighborhood, until 1878, when it appears that the property was not administered to public satisfaction, and the Rev. Joseph Bardsley, then rector of Stepney, in conjunction with Mr. Spencer

Charrington, approached Sir Edmund Hay Currie with a view to obtaining his assistance in acquiring the Beaumont Fund for the purposes originally intended by the testator. Sir Edmund being a well-known philanthropist, and having lived for many years among the people, was intimately acquainted with their life and requirements.

The charity commissioners inquired into the matter, and the result of this inquiry was the formation of a committee—of which Sir Edmund Hay Currie was chairman—to administer the recovered Beaumont Trust, which amounted to £12,150, a sum insufficient for any great undertaking.

Sir Edmund then undertook, with the permission of his committee, to collect large sums of money to augment this amount, and being a "princely beggar," he succeeded beyond dreams in his undertaking, public sympathy having been awakened by the press.

In 1882 a flash-light was cast on the East of London by the appearance of Walter Besant's historic novel, "All Sorts and Conditions of Men." If ever a book was published at the psychological moment, this one was.

Meantime the scheme for which the Beaumont Trust money was to be used was formless and nameless, till the day Mr. Brownlow, one of Sir Edmund's valued assistants, came to him after reading the "impossible story," saying "That's our work, Currie, that's the object for which we must aim," and thenceforth the new venture of the Beaumont trustees was known by the name of "The People's Palace."

There were two sites available for the erection of the Palace, one in the Poor's Land, Bethnal Green, and the other, the present valuable site in the Mile End Road, on which the Old Bancroft

* Paper read at the World's Congress of Librarians, Chicago, omitting the detailed description of the technical schools.

almshouses and school—founded in 1728 by Sir Francis Bancroft, of the annual value of £6000—then stood, though about to be removed to Woodford Green, Essex. This site was secured for £22,400, by permission of the charity commissioners, the Beaumont Trust money being the nucleus of the maintenance fund. Soon after this the Drapers' Company were approached, with a view to securing their interest and co-operation, and £20,000 was promised by them on condition a similar sum were forthcoming for the library. In this way the Drapers' Company became associated with the Palace, which owes so much to its generosity.

On June 28, 1886, the Prince and Princess of Wales laid the foundation-stone of the Queen's Hall, which cost £25,000, and was opened free of debt on May 14, 1887, by Her Majesty the Queen, who at the same time laid the foundation-stone of the technical schools, the gift of the Drapers' Company, costing £20,000. On June 25 of the same year His Majesty Leopold II., King of the Belgians, laid the foundation-stone of the library, which was also opened free of debt on June 16, 1888.

Temporary iron buildings were erected on what is now the garden, for the gymnasium and exhibitions, of which there was a constant succession.

The actual work of the Palace began in September, 1887, with the establishment of the technical day schools in part of the Old Bancroft buildings, still standing; 120 boys were enrolled, 70 of whom held scholarships entitling them to free education, the scholarships being gained in open competition.

All this time the Palace from the exterior was more like a barn than anything else, till 1891, when the front was completed at a cost of £15,000, given by the Drapers' Company, and the building looked more like a palace than before. May, 1889, saw the new swimming bath finished and in active use, 70,000 bathers having entered from May to September. This bath was the gift of Lord Rosebery. Sir Edward Cecil Guinness, now Lord Iveagh, gave £14,000 for a winter garden, which is now completed and stocked with plants, nearly all of which have been presented.

The electric light was installed in 1892 throughout the buildings at a cost of about £5000, also defrayed by the Drapers' Company. It is run by two dynamos, with a third for emergency, without accumulators, and has a circuit voltage

of 110. There are three Marshall locomotive boilers, one of which is kept in reserve, as is also the case with one of the two pumps. There are about 30 arc lamps of 2000 nominal candle-power, four of which are used most successfully in the library, and besides these there are 1000 incandescent lamps of 16 candle-power. About four nights out of the week all the lamps are running, and there has never been a breakdown. Special lamps of 200 candle-power, screened to avoid cross lights, were arranged for the art schools by Mr. W. Slingo, electrical engineer. *Engineering* of October 21, 1892, gives a technical description of the installation, which is interesting as being the only one within several miles.

Thus the end of 1891 saw the main buildings completed, and 1892 not only found us with the electric light established, but also with new music-rooms, and the whole of the grounds laid out at a cost of about £3500; so that in something like six years the People's Palace was very much a fact, and the "impossible story" to a great extent realized.

Sir Edmund Hay Currie was chairman of the trustees from 1886 to 1890, and when he resigned he was given a dinner by members of the past and present staff, who also made him a presentation.

About this time the charity commissioners instituted an inquiry into the financial state of the Palace, which was then in some difficulties, and a new governing body was appointed composed of two members of the London County Council, London School Board, City and Parochial Charities, and seven from the Drapers' Company.

The library was designed from an old kitchen in Durham, erected by Prior Forcer, 1368-70, with modifications, and is octagonal in shape. It will accommodate 250,000 volumes, of which we only have a little over 12,000. It is heated by hot-water pipes through gratings in the floor, which also act as ventilators; the floor is block paved. The galleries are reached by spiral iron staircases, and books are sent down to the centre by means of lifts which hold 112 lbs. weight, are clamped with brass, and run on copper wire stretched from gallery to delivery-desk.

The books of the old Beaumont Philosophical Institute, returned from Toynbee Hall, where they had been on loan, formed the nucleus of the library, and the response to appeals for books was such that we started in 1887 with 7332 volumes. The library is the only department of

the institute which contributes nothing to its support. It is locally rated on the room alone at £66, and has no regular grant for maintenance, being kept up out of the general fund; the consequence is that it is hampered in its work for want of money, and the pressing need for a public lending department, besides numerous other details too well known of librarians to need mentioning.

The present governors find it somewhat a heavy tax on their resources, and the Drapers' Company have not, unfortunately for it, taken any special interest in this department since the outset. An appeal is about to be made to the ratepayers to adopt the Acts in Mile End; the result of this step is, however, extremely dubious. The annual cost of the library is about £800 to £900 inclusive, and it is dependent on the generosity of the public for new books.

It is extensively patronized by all classes, and is open every day all the year round except bank holidays. Sunday opening is a great success, and our volunteer helpers have been and are of great assistance.

The work was begun in the Queen's Hall, capable of seating 2000 people, and such was the rush at first, probably out of curiosity that there was not sufficient room; books of all kinds were arranged on tables presided over by an attendant, but the work was much interrupted, as the hall was constantly wanted for concerts, etc. Considering our preliminary difficulties and want of experience, very few books were lost and very little damage done.

October 8, 1888, saw the new library open and the cataloging of the books begun. Two ladies, Miss Frances H. Low, sister of the present editor of the *St. James's Gazette*, and Miss Constance Black, sister of the well-known worker for women's trade unions, were appointed as librarians, and the work was taken up with much energy, though without much previous practical knowledge. It was owing to Miss Low that Sunday opening was made possible; this lady gave up her Sundays and organized a staff of voluntary assistants in place of the regular staff. Library statistics I avoid, as proving very little, but I may say that from 1200 to 1400 persons make use of the library on an average every day, and from 130 to 200 books are issued, varying, of course, according to the time of year and the state of the labor market.

Fiction is most popular, but, as I have often said, I do not deplore this fact; most of it is

standard literature, and we East Enders have so little imagination, that no harm is done in stimulating this faculty by the judicious perusal of the best novel-writers.

A curious feature of our readers, especially young ones, is that they always prefer to choose their own books, if stories, for themselves, and the result of this is sometimes amusing, as titles are anything but descriptive in many instances. The evening is the time when most of the best reading is done, the room is generally very full; no books are allowed out of the library, which rule has a good deal to do with the class of reading.

Papers of all kinds are taken in and can be seen from 8 a.m., advertisement sheets of the leading dailies being posted at the gates so that men may see them on their way to the city. Numbers of boys and young people come, and some of them are very poor; we have had more than one case of fainting from exhaustion or from want of food; epileptic fits, too, are difficulties with which we have to deal, to exemplify the variety of the duties, and sometimes foreigners will want to be directed to some respectable lodging, or intending emigrants will require information as to the particular spot to which they are about to emigrate, and are agreeably surprised if they get the necessary knowledge, one successful visit generally leading to more, or to the introduction of a friend. It is very difficult to make the readers believe the librarian exists for their benefit; they are shy of giving trouble, and profuse in their thanks if success crowns one's efforts.

The reader is of every kind. There is the "next-of-kin" man, and sometimes the loafer who does not have a happy time if his proclivities are too pronounced, and there are those who, like some of the readers of the British Museum, seem to live on the premises, and who, if they digested all they dip into, would indeed be phenomena. There are cosmopolitans of all sorts from time to time, the Jew and the German being most prominent.

Handwritings are as a rule fairly good, but spelling, in spite of the school board, is bad, especially amongst boys.

Newspapers are most consulted, readers going from stand to stand like bees gathering the honey of general information; trade journals are next on the list, and then magazines and reviews, many of which are presented. Foreign and colonial news is always welcome, and we are fairly well supplied, but could do with more. Of maga-

zines, *Harper's*, *The Century*, *Strand*, and *Lippincott* are prime favorites; and of reviews, *The Nineteenth Century*, *Fortnightly*, *Quarterly*, *Jewish Quarterly*, and *Review of Reviews* are most read.

Henty, Kingston, Ballantyne, Marryat, Fenn, and Jules Verne are the boys' favorites; and Edna Lyall, M. and C. Lee, Miss Warner, Miss Fothergill, Hesba Stretton, Miss Braddon, and Mrs. Henry Wood are most popular amongst women and girls. Not very many women come; the East End woman has very little time for reading, and seldom seems able to concentrate her attention for any length of time. Factory girls and servants, when they do come in, are rather difficult to please, but can generally be suited by books about themselves. Travel, biography and history, etc., are all fairly well patronized, but poetry is seldom read, except Shakespeare, Tennyson, Browning, and Longfellow.

There are printed catalogs and guard-books in which type-written additions are pasted from time to time, arranged under authors, titles, and subjects. The classification is very much fixed, but is being altered to the "movable location" by degrees.

There are also catalogs, in slips, of foreign works, of which we have very few, our foreign section, together with the fine art, scientific, and technical branches, being sadly deficient. We close every day between 5 and 6 p.m., but on Sunday we are open from 3 to 10 p.m. without a break.

As to the employment of women, European libraries are far behind those in America. In most places where they are employed they have been a success, and this is, as a rule, the result of previously untrained workers. In those few places where they have been tried and not succeeded it has evidently been because the right sort of woman was not appointed.

If without any marked degree of training women can succeed in doing what they have done in various departments of work, hitherto considered out of their sphere (though why a woman's sphere in work should differ so distinctly from a man's is a little difficult to see), with great disadvantages and little or no encouragement, Mrs. Grundy standing by ready to pounce on and proclaim the first mistake—what would the result be if they were trained thoroughly and fitted for the duties of their various occupations?

With regard to libraries, one of the chief reasons often given for the non-employment of women is that their health is not sufficiently good, and that they cannot keep order, and are unable to quell a disturbance should one arise. I cannot credit this, but if it is so, obviate it by training girls and women. Make them independent and self-reliant in every particular. Your poor limp creature may receive pity and help, but can never command the respect which is her due and without which life has lost its relish.

It is just this special training that is so hard to get in England. We want a library school like yours, and given these advantages, I think our women would be every bit as successful in librarianship as their American sisters have proved to be. In the whole of Great Britain, as far as I can ascertain from material to hand, only 21 women, including myself, are employed in the position of head, and we are most of us feeling our way.

Manchester employs the largest number of women in the kingdom, and was the first public library to give women a chance. Women assistants are employed in over 40 libraries, but I have found it extremely difficult to collect reliable statistics on this subject.

Many branches of possible work for women have been choked by incompetents, and very often our sex is judged by these failures to its detriment. Women's work, if taken up in the proper spirit, should be every bit as good as men's; there is absolutely no question of sex in work. Given a fair field and no favor, in spite of Lombroso, Crichton Browne, and Mrs. Lynn Linton, the average output will be quite as satisfactory as that of our fellow-workers—men—always supposing the right sort of woman is selected.

If women fail in some respects now, it is for want of proper training, and from the taint of centuries of inanition. We may fall now and then, but it is "only to rise." We are often baffled, but only to "fight stronger" for our right to equality of education, and position in work of the world.

Judge us by facts, not fancies of the old conventional kind, and above all keep in mind that neither sex is wholly independent of the other, and the best results can only be obtained by loyal co-operation.

LIBRARY OPENING.*

By MISS M. S. CUTLER, *Library School, Albany, N. Y.*

THE keynote of the question of library opening — viz., Sunday opening, holiday opening, and daily hours — was struck by Mr. Winsor in 1877. He said: "The hours that a library is open must correspond to the hours in which any considerable number of people will come to it," which I interpret to mean the number of hours to which the public will respond after a fair trial. I believe this is one of the points on which the association is agreed.

In 1889 I had the honor to present a report on Sunday opening in which it is urged that public libraries should be open on Sunday for reference and reading-room use. There was but one dissenting voice. 182 libraries responded to the questions on opening sent out for the collection of the comparative library exhibit. Of these 68

are open on Sunday, 113 not open; 53 are open on holidays, 129 not open. The same statistics make an astonishing and most encouraging showing for hours of daily opening. The 182 libraries, representing the various types of libraries and different sections of the country, are open on an average of 9.8 hours daily, 14.5 hours being the longest daily hours. It would therefore seem that the libraries are carrying out in practice the high standard of the Library Association, and that it is not safe for an illiberal board of trustees or a selfish librarian to accept this standard.

In other words, the public, if allowed the chance, will respond to long hours of opening.

I invite discussion on two points: 1, The advisability of holiday opening; 2, The circulation of books on Sunday.

SCHOOL AND COLLEGE LIBRARIES.†

By G. T. LITTLE, *Librarian, Bowdoin College Library.*

No institution of learning can live without books. No group of students can grow in knowledge without access to a library to supplement and make real the instruction given by text-book and teacher. So different, however, are library methods in schools of different grades and among students of different attainments, that I must at the outset distinguish between the school, the college, and the university library.

The school or academy library should be operated by teachers without a professional librarian. It should be limited in size, needing no catalog beside a simple shelf-list. But each teacher should know its contents. Its volumes should be selected with the utmost care. The best, and only the best, should be the motto. It should contain: 1. Every reference-book the ingenuity of the instructor can get his pupils to consult, some of which must be duplicated; 2. An abundant supply of collateral reading, *i.e.*, popular and instructive books relating to every portion of the curriculum. These should be al-luded to by teachers in their recitations and personally recommended to scholars. When one is found to be both instructive and especially entertaining, let there be no hesitation in procuring duplicates. Five copies of a good book that finds

readers are better than ten good books that must be helped to an audience.

The college library, though accomplishing some of the work allotted to the school library, has a distinctly broader and higher aim. If the school library does its work well without 1000 volumes, the college library will require 25,000. These are to be selected systematically, but not with that painstaking exclusion of all save the best that characterized the former. A sprinkling of second-rate books will help rather than hurt. For, having in the academy learned to put his trust in books as the source of truth, the pupil is to learn in college how contradictory and unreliable a source some of them are. He must be forced to discriminate. The ability to comprehend differing statements of facts, to weigh the value of differing opinions, and form an impartial judgment as to the truth, means success in after-life. The college library, if it be encyclo-pædic in its range, and impartial in its selection of books, is the workshop where this trait can be developed and trained.

If the college library teaches scholars, the university library teaches teachers. Its peculiar function is to aid original research. All knowledge is its sphere, whether that knowledge has been digested into books or not. Hence it is often called upon to expend upon periodicals alone as many thousands as the college library devotes to both books and periodicals. It must store away every bit of the printed thought

* Abstract of paper read at A. L. A. Conference, Chicago.

† Abstract of paper read at A. L. A. Conference, Chicago.

of by-gone days it can secure, and also be constantly receiving the latest tidings from workers in widely separated fields.

These three classes of libraries have one common purpose—the education of a limited number of persons. This separates them in a measure from public libraries. Yet in many essential details the administration of the average college library should be the same as that of the public library of similar size. A few points in which they noticeably differ are:

1. The selection of books. This is divided between the teaching force and the librarian. The amount available for the purchase of books and periodicals is divided among the different departments by the library committee, a portion being reserved for special purchases and contingencies. Books are then formally recommended by the various professors and bought to the extent of the appropriation. It is incumbent on the librarian to select books in departments not claimed, or neglected by members of the faculty. It is sometimes his duty to check an otherwise exemplary teacher who persists in ordering only what is of service to himself, and ignores the needs of the student body. The bane of a small college library is an ambitious specialist allowed to have his own way.

2. Bringing the books and the students together. The successful accomplishment of this involves

- a. Classification of books by subjects.
- b. Access of students to the shelves.
- c. Instruction in bibliography.

- a. The college librarian makes a serious blunder if he fails to arrange a rapidly growing collection according to some one of those recognized schemes of classification which provide for a relative rather than a fixed location of books. The failure of many large and well-conducted libraries to follow this course should not have too great weight. A university with abundant means is quite differently situated from the average college in this matter.

- b. A definite scheme of classification having been carried out and made obvious by labels and placards, access to the shelves becomes necessary to accomplish the aim of the library. To have the literature of a subject where it can be surveyed at a glance is as needful for thorough as for speedy investigation.

- c. Since Emerson's famous demand upon the colleges for a professorship of books and reading, and especially since the publications of the Bureau of Education have shown what has been

done in this direction and how it may best be done, few college libraries have failed to make some attempt to give instruction in the use of books. These attempts have been largely informal and spasmodic. Hardly a dozen institutions of learning provide to-day systematic courses of instruction in bibliography. This is due partly to the pressure of other work upon the librarian, partly to the inability of the college to find or pay a proper salary to a "good encyclopædic adviser in the flesh, ever ready, alluring in manner, and with an enthusiasm for his work." Yet every professional librarian realizes the need both of formal lectures and of that hand-to-hand "laboratory work," by which methods of investigation are taught, experience gained, and enthusiasm communicated.

The great need of college libraries at present is wise co-operation. Of the 450 institutions of higher learning in this country, only 200 have collections of books large enough to rank as college libraries. Of these 200, only one-third have professional librarians. Of this third perhaps 15 in all are well endowed, well organized, and well administered. These 15 should consider themselves under obligation to assist the remainder; and the remainder should seek this assistance and co-operate in lending aid to one another.

1. Large libraries can aid smaller ones without expense to themselves in the matter of cataloging. Nowhere is cataloging more difficult or more important than in a college library. Nowhere is there so often a compulsory choice between buying books and properly cataloging them. Yet the new books bought by the smaller library have all been cataloged in some university library close at hand. If several smaller libraries join in sharing the expense of typewritten or printed copies of the university list, catalog cards could be secured each month at a fraction of the original cost. For older books and miscellaneous volumes let a group of smaller libraries engage the services of a professional cataloger, to go from one to the other at such intervals as circumstances may require. Thus all accessions could be properly cataloged without undue delay and at far less expense than is the case now, while the librarian would be enabled to devote his energies to introducing the students to the books.

2. The practice of loaning books from one library to another should be encouraged and its importance and usefulness increased by specialization on the part of co-operating libraries and by

inquiry and consideration before purchasing expensive works. Let near neighbors portion out the different publishing societies between them. By specializing also on state and local history a group of college libraries can supply themselves with suitable and sufficient material for original investigation in later American history, each turning over from its accessions all that belongs to the special field assigned another, thus securing special rights as a future borrower. Students from the various towns may be employed in collecting town and city reports and local publications; others can undertake the compilation of scrap-books containing all historical and biographical matter of note that appears in the local papers. Such a course systematically pursued for a score of years by ten co-operating libraries in any section of the country would give teachers and students connected with the smallest of them better facilities for historical research than is now offered by the largest.

AN ENGLISH LIBRARIAN ON AMERICAN LIBRARIES.*

BY JAMES D. BROWN, *Librarian, Clerkenwell Public Library, London.*

BEGINNING at Boston, I travelled by way of Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland, Chicago, and Washington to New York, visiting the chief libraries at each place, and making myself acquainted with the methods of more than a dozen institutions which are regarded as the most representative in the Eastern States. Besides this, I saw assembled at Chicago many illustrations of library practice from Europe and America. The main conclusion I have arrived at, from careful examination and consideration of the libraries and systems I was able to study, is that, although the American libraries are doing very good work, they are not, as claimed, doing better work than those of England; while in most cases they cost nearly twice as much, and accomplish a great deal less work.

The almost general absence of news-rooms is one of the most striking differences between American and British libraries, and is defended by many Americans on the ground that newspapers furnish a low standard of literature. Other reasons advanced are that news-rooms attract the idler; that, in America, newspapers are too numerous and expensive; and that every American citizen can afford to buy his own newspapers. The great value of the news-room as a feeder of the public library is evidently not yet recognized in America, and it is inattention to this and other features which tends to give American libraries a somewhat deserted aspect, as compared with the great libraries in London, Liverpool, Birmingham, Edinburgh, Glasgow, and Belfast.

* Report made by the librarian to the commissioners of the Clerkenwell Public Library, London.

One feature of great value which is almost universal in America, but only occasional in England, is the practice of admitting readers to the book-shelves in reference libraries. In some places as many as 5000 selected volumes are thus freely placed at the service of readers, and it may be noted as a curious and instructive fact, that the losses and mutilations are fewer than in cases where books are strictly railed off, and only issued on written application. At Buffalo, Cleveland, and Boston there are admirable examples of this system of open access. A long discussion took place on the question, at one of the meetings of the American Library Association, and the speakers were unanimous in favor of admitting the public to choose their own books, both in lending and reference libraries. Personally, I have long been in favor of this kind of unrestricted access to books, but owing to the arrangements of our library, have been unable to advise the commissioners to introduce the plan. Nevertheless, the practice is daily becoming more widespread, and it is quite evident that in a few years most of the complicated indicator and barrier systems will be abandoned in favor of the simple plan of allowing the public to choose directly from the collections in their own libraries the books which they desire. The results of the system as applied to lending libraries like those at Cleveland, Ohio, and Pawtucket, Rhode Island, are in the highest degree satisfactory.

There were two library congresses held at Chicago, one being in connection with the World's Congress Auxiliary of the World's Columbian Exposition, and the other that of the American Library Association. At the former papers were read on various subjects of interest to librarians by delegates from England, America, Germany, France, and Italy. These papers were chiefly on the educational aspect of library work, and were not heard to the best advantage, owing to the noise surrounding the place of meeting. . . .

The program of the American Library Association meeting was much more ambitious and systematic, being entirely made up of complete reviews of every department of library work by American experts. It extended over eight days, and the discussions were nearly all lengthy and interesting. The intention is to publish all these papers, together with the criticisms and amendments thereon, in a volume which will be a handbook of library management, at least so far as American practice is concerned. . . .

At the World's Fair a small portion of the space set apart for the educational exhibit in the U. S. Government building was reserved for the library contribution of specimens and appliances, but most prominence was given to the American exhibits. There were four different kinds of iron bookcases shown, and on these were arranged a select library of the books considered most suitable for a small American library. An elaborate catalog of this collection has been prepared, and will form an admirable basis on which to build up newly established libraries.

The exhibition of library appliances also contained a large number of plans, cataloging meth-

ods, views of library buildings, specimens of library forms, and business books, besides examples of furniture. In other parts of the exposition were a women's library, and exhibits of the apparatus used in university and school libraries in Europe and America. The exhibits sent from Britain were unfortunately very badly displayed, many important plans being placed on one side; but in certain departments where comparison was possible, notably in bookbinding, catalog printing, and stationery, a marked superiority was evident in articles of British origin. The only other distinguishing feature of American libraries on which I will report is the almost universal employment of women assistants, some of whom are university graduates. A number of women also hold positions as chief librarians. In one very important respect the American libraries are superior to those of Britain, and that is the closer connection which has been established between schools and other parts of the educational machinery of the country. This has resulted in a more generous recognition of public libraries than has yet been obtained in Britain, and furnishes an example which might well be copied by our own government, when an extended scheme of education comes to be considered.

New York State Library School.

THE fall term opened Wednesday, October 4, with the following students:

SENIOR CLASS.

Henrietta Church,	Albany, N. Y.
Herbert Williams Denio,	Port Henry, N. Y.
B.A., Middlebury College, 1888; M.A., 1891.	
Clara Sikes Hawes,	Freeport, Ill.
Nellie McCreary,	Utica, N. Y.
Swarthmore College, 1891-92.	
John Grant Moulton,	Jamaica Plain, Mass.
B.A., Harvard University, 1892.	
Mary Louisa Sutliff,	Albany, N. Y.

JUNIOR CLASS.

Myrtilia Avery,	Katonah, N. Y.
B.A., Wellesley College, 1891.	
Claribel Ruth Barnett,	Kent, O.
Ph.B., Michigan University, 1893.	
Bertha Eliza Blakely,	Winchendon, Mass.
B.L., Mt. Holyoke, 1893.	
George Franklin Bowerman,	Newark, N. Y.
B.A., University of Rochester, 1892.	
Mary Josephine Briggs,	Fields, O.
Graduate Oberlin College, 1880.	
Jessica Gardiner Cone,	Eaton, N. Y.
Stephanie Pauline English,	Cambridge, England.
Newnham College, Historical Tripos, 1893.	
Helen Kilduff Gay,	Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Anna R. Glenn,	Monmouth, Ill.
M.A., Monmouth College, 1881.	
Etima Beatrice Hawks,	Williamsburg, Mass.
B.A., Smith College, 1892.	
Aksel Gustav Salomon Josephson,	Upsala, Sweden.
Grace Fisher Leonard,	Providence, R. I.
Brown University, 1893.	
Elizabeth Shepard Loveland,	Kingston, Pa.
Margaret Drake McGuffey,	Cincinnati, O.
Alice Newman,	Pittsfield, Mass.
B.S., Wellesley College, 1893.	

Helen Cornwall Sillman,	Rutland, Vt.
Harriet Howard Stanley,	Magnolia, Mass.
George Watson Cutler Stockwell,	Northampton, Mass.
Jennie Sweet Sutliff,	Lawrence, Kan.
Kansas State University, 1884-85.	
William Richard Watson,	Northfield, Minn.
B.S., Carleton College, 1890.	
Sarah N. Williams,	Charlotte, Mich.
Graduate Olivet College, 1882.	
Minnie Cornwell Wilson,	St. Louis, Mo.
MARY S. CUTLER.	

N. Y. STATE LIBRARY, Oct. 4, 1893.

Library Association United Kingdom.

ANNUAL MEETING.

THE sixteenth annual meeting of the L. A. U. K. was held in Aberdeen, September 5-7, by invitation of "the lord provost, magistrates, and town council, conjoined with the senatus of the university and the public library committee." Marischal College was placed at the disposal of the association, and there the sessions were held, under the presidency of Dr. Garnett, of the British Museum.

At the opening meeting the members were received and welcomed by the lord provost on behalf of the city, and by Principal Sir William Geddes on behalf of the university. The lord mayor of London, who was present, expressed the pleasure it gave him to find an association whose headquarters were in London so hospitably welcomed by Aberdeen, and referred to what had been done by the corporation of London in establishing the Guildhall Library.

The president then delivered the opening address, which, after a retrospective glance at the early history of the association, dealt with the subject of cataloging. He pointed out the differences in this respect between the requirements of large and small libraries, and justified the method of the British Museum in dealing with anonymous books and periodical publications. Mr. Fortescue's subject index to modern books in the British Museum, Poole's index, and Sonnenschein's classed catalog were referred to and government action in disseminating printed indexes was suggested. The relation of the British Museum to provincial culture, through the distribution of duplicates and the printing of the catalog was next touched upon, progress in both respects being, in Dr. Garnett's opinion, most encouraging.

The first paper read, "The public libraries of Aberdeen," by A. W. Robertson, librarian of the Aberdeen Public Library, was a full and descriptive account of Aberdeen libraries from the earliest times. The next paper was "On the classification of books in the natural sciences," by Prof. Trall, F.R.S., who considered the difficulty which meets all classifiers, viz., that the classification of books cannot be brought into line with any scientific classification of knowledge. He said that he had tested the most approved systems (Dewey's, Cutter's, etc.), and found them all wanting. His suggestions for improvements were ingenious, the most practical being that

cross-references should be indulged in *ad libitum*. A lively discussion followed, the sum of which seemed to be that the best *working* classification was the simplest. The third paper, "On the statistical accounts of Scotland," by J. T. Clark, keeper of the Advocates' Library, Edinburgh, was a valuable contribution to the bibliography of the subject. A paper entitled "Aberdeen, its literature, bookmaking, and book circulating," by G. Walker, convener of the book sub-committee of the Aberdeen Public Library, concluded the first day's business.

The second day was opened by F. T. Barrett, librarian of the Mitchell Library, Glasgow, with an account of the catalogs of the Public Library, Baltimore, which he said was unapproached for completeness and excellence by any English catalog. This was followed by a "Note on some novel features in the ventilating and warming of the Aberdeen Public Library," by A. W. Robertson, librarian of the Aberdeen Public Library, who explained a method by which a pure and equable temperature is assured. This is obtained by filtering air (passed over hot pipes in winter) and forcing it into the building. The density thus produced prevents the external unfiltered air from entering by means of the ordinary apertures. The entire atmosphere of the building can be changed nine times in an hour.

A prolonged discussion on the "blacking-out" of betting news, opened by R. K. Dent, librarian of the Aston Public Library, seemed to prove that the majority of those present favored the blacking-brush. This was followed by a paper on "A new method of arranging a lending library," by T. Mason, librarian of St. Martin-in-the-Fields Public Library, describing a plan which would enable the borrowers in a lending library to see the backs of the books and thus obviate the need of an indicator. A diagram was displayed which showed a series of glazed bookcases radiating from a central service counter. Each ray was composed of two bookcases, with space between for the attendants to get at the books from behind. Other papers were: "Some practical difficulties in the work of a public librarian," by F. J. Burgoyne, librarian of the Lambeth Public Libraries; "The French clandestine press in Holland," by Robert Harrison, late librarian of the London Library; "A proposal for the establishment of district public libraries on an economical basis," by J. J. Ogle, librarian of the Bootle Public Library. "The village libraries of Yorkshire," by Butler Wood, librarian of the Bradford Public Library, showing the important work that has been done for village libraries in Yorkshire by the Associated Mechanics' Institutions, which circulate boxes of well-chosen books throughout the county every three months.

A paper on "How to keep down the issues of fiction," was read by J. V. W. MacAlister, honorary secretary of the association, who, while deprecating any discussion on the desirability of fiction reading, urged that as its undoubted preponderance was used with deadly effect by the enemies of the library movement, it was a clear duty, not to prohibit fiction, but to encourage the readers of other literature by an unstinted sup-

ply of duplicates, which were unfortunately often supplied for fiction only.

The session of September 7 was opened by a paper on "The taxation of public libraries," by Mr. MacAlister, which introduced an important discussion. Mr. MacAlister admitted the soundness of the principle that every institution supported by taxation should itself contribute its quota to that taxation, but urged that as long as libraries were exceptionally treated by a limited rate, an exception should be made in their favor and they should be exempt from taxation. In many libraries the new taxation would absorb every penny available for their support. Councillor Southern, chairman of the Manchester Public Libraries, said that, according to the recent judicial decision, free libraries were declared liable to imperial as well as local taxation, and urged that such decision should have been challenged in the court of appeal. Manchester had decided to carry the question to a further test, and it would no doubt be decided in the highest court of justice. On the motion of Mr. MacAlister it was resolved "That the hearty thanks of the association be accorded to the Manchester corporation for the valuable public service it had taken upon itself, and that, should the proposed appeal be unsuccessful, the association hereby undertakes to promote a bill to exempt libraries from taxation."

A discussion on "Charging systems in lending libraries," opened by Mr. Charles Madeley, librarian of the Warrington Public Library, followed. This was succeeded by a report on "Librarianship as a profession for women in America," read by Miss James, librarian of the People's Palace. The discussion which followed was generally in favor of the employment of educated and trained women in libraries in England.

A paper entitled "A century ago: some borrowers and the books they borrowed," by E. R. Norris Matthews, librarian of the Bristol Public Libraries, concluded the session.

At the conclusion of the meeting G. H. Elliot, librarian of the Belfast Public Library, on behalf of the local authorities, cordially invited the association to hold its next meeting (1894) in Belfast. The invitation was accepted, and the secretary announced that the Marquis of Dufferin and Ava had accepted the office of president for the year 1893-4, and would preside over the Belfast meeting. Then followed invitations from Manchester for 1895, and Bristol for 1896, both of which were accepted.

L. A. U. K. HANDBOOKS.

THE L. A. U. K. has published the first parts of a series of handbooks designed to cover the whole field of library science. These are issued by Messrs. Simpkin, Marshall, Hamilton, Kent & Co. Ltd., London, and include the following: No. 1, Library appliances, by J. D. Brown, 1s.; No. 2, Public library legislation, by Ogle and Fovargue, 2s. 6d.; No. 3, Public library staffs, by P. Cowell, 6d.; No. 4, Guide to the formation of a music library, by J. D. Brown, 6d. Other parts are in preparation, including select lists of best books in various departments of literature.

State Library Associations.

CONNECTICUT LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

It is a common saying among members of the Connecticut Library Association that every meeting is better and more interesting than the one before it, and the September meeting was no exception to the rule. The association met Sept. 4, at 2 p.m., by invitation of Miss Isabella Eldridge, in the Norfolk Library, where it was called to order by its president, Dr. Samuel Hart, and welcomed by the Rev. Mr. De Peu, of Norfolk.

Dr. Hart spoke of the work which the Connecticut library committee has before it in discovering the number of libraries already existing and encouraging others, the importance of collecting local publications, and what librarians in small towns may do in raising the tone of local newspapers, which are now largely filled with the visits of "state-trotters" among their friends. They should encourage full accounts of local storms and other natural phenomena, keep their libraries as much before the public as possible, and give exhibitions of portraits, fac-similes, etc., to as great an extent as lies in their power.

After the reports of the secretary and treasurer, the discussion of the afternoon, on access to shelves, was opened. The speakers were Professor Barbour, of the Berkeley Divinity School, Mr. Bassett, of Waterbury, Mr. Beardsley, of Plymouth, Professor Camp, of New Britain, Miss Carrington, of Winsted, Messrs. Cobb and De Peu and Miss Eldridge, of Norfolk, Miss Hewins, of Hartford, Mr. Hiller, of New Haven, Mrs. Hills, of Bridgeport, Miss Maltbie, of Falls Village, Mr. Poole, of New York, Miss Richardson, of New London, Mrs. Spencer, of Naugatuck, Mr. Stevens, of Winsted, formerly of Hartford, and Professor Van Name, of Yale. Letters were read from Mrs. Hill, of Stonington, and Miss Philbrook, of Middletown. Various reports were made, among them one from a small library which lost only one book in 20 years with free access to shelves, and another from a larger one which is constantly receiving odd volumes found in attics. The general opinion was in favor of allowing books in large libraries to be handled as freely as possible by students and readers on special subjects, and in smaller ones to be thrown open to all comers.

Some entertaining details of a civil service examination for library applicants in New Haven were given by A. Maxcy Hiller, one of the trustees of the Public Library. One candidate, when asked to name eight of Shakespeare's plays, wrote Richard I., II., III., IV., V., VI., VII., VIII., and another mentioned "H. Gaggard" (presumably Rider Haggard) as one of the best writers for children.

Miss Richardson, of New London, read a report of the Library Congress in Chicago, July 12-15. W. K. Stetson, of New Haven, who was to have followed it with an account of the A. L. A. conference, July 13-22, was absent. R. B. Poole, of the Young Men's Christian Association Library, New York, invited the association to be present at the meeting of the New York Libra-

ry Club during the coming winter, and Judge Shipman, of Hartford, spoke of his special interest in libraries in small towns and their good influence. A vote was passed making the Hon. Henry Barnard an honorary member of the association, and another of thanks to Miss Eldridge for her hospitality. At 5:30 the meeting adjourned until 8, when an informal reception was held at her house.

In the morning the members visited the gymnasium and other places of interest, and parted until the annual meeting in February, which will be held at a place chosen by the executive committee.

MICHIGAN LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

THE Michigan Library Association held a short meeting at the close of the session of the A. L. A. on Wednesday, July 19. As had been announced in the preliminary notices sent out in June, it was thought best not to have a regular program of papers and discussions, as the members were in attendance on the A. L. A. meetings. The secretary and treasurer made brief reports, and it was decided to extend the term of the present officers for one year. An informal discussion on the best methods of interesting librarians who have not joined the association followed, and the secretary was authorized to collect statistics of libraries in the state, showing the kind of library, the number of volumes, hours of opening, etc.

The regular fall meeting was held at the Grand Rapids Public Library Sept. 20-21. The first session was held in the mayor's rooms in the city hall, when the members were informally welcomed by Miss Ball and the president of the board of education.

When President Utley called the meeting to order a review of the meeting of the American Library Association in Chicago was given, and of the meeting of the State Association there, with an explanation of the reports to be printed of those meetings and of the Library Congress, by the government, to be distributed to the libraries of the country. There was some informal discussion of these matters. The secretary also embodied in her report an account of the A. L. A. meeting, with comments from various authoritative sources thereon. The treasurer reported a balance of \$22.15 on hand and all claims paid.

The association then chose these officers: President, H. M. Utley; vice-presidents, Celia L. Waldo, Mary C. Spencer; secretary, Annie F. Parsons; treasurer, Lucy Ball.

Both Ann Arbor and Lansing were proposed as places for holding the next meeting, and after some discussion of time and circumstances, the matter was left to the executive committee.

Mrs. Spencer, state librarian, briefly outlined a plan for making the valuable contents of the State Library at Lansing more available and useful to the people of the state. Now the books can only be used in Lansing, and if a citizen of Grand Rapids or Jackson or Detroit wishes to consult one or more volumes, not obtainable at home, he must spend the time and money for a journey to the capital to study them.

Mrs. Spencer's plan proposes that the legislature shall permit the state librarian, through the local libraries, to send desired books to persons needing them, at the expense of the user. A committee consisting of Mr. Utley and Miss Waldo was appointed to prepare a resolution embodying this plan, to be presented to the legislature for approval.

In the evening a reception was given the delegates at the mayor's office, which had been decorated with flowers by the young ladies of the local library.

In the morning about two hours were spent in the library, where the details of the charging and registration systems and classification were investigated and explained. The members then gathered in Miss Ball's office and discussed methods of collecting fines, re-registration, and a plan that the Grand Rapids Library is putting into operation, of sending 100 books to each school in the city, to be issued to the pupils on a special card. After a time, probably half a year, the books will be exchanged. They are to be in charge of the principal. It is thought that the plan will increase the use of books, and also relieve the pressure of work at the library after school hours.

In the afternoon, through the courtesy of Miss Ball and the members of the library committee, the members of the association were taken for a delightful drive through the city.

Reviews.

BOLTON, H.: Carrington. A select bibliography of chemistry, 1492-1892. Washington; published by the Smithsonian Institution, 1893. 13+1212 p. O. (Smithsonian miscellaneous collections, v. 36, no. 851.)

The preparation of this great work has been a matter of general knowledge, and therefore its final completion and publication cause less surprise than might, perhaps, have been expected. But if surprise at its appearance is lacking, not so is surprise at the size and the scope of the work. Mr. Bolton in his 1200 pages has noted over 12,000 titles; which is the more remarkable, because the bibliography is confined to "Independent works and their translations, and does not, as a rule, include academic dissertations (which are so numerous as to require a special catalogue), nor so-called 'reprints' or 'separates' (*Separat-Abdrücke*); of the latter only a few score are ordinarily printed, and they must be regarded as belonging to periodicals." It excludes as well the extensive literature in periodicals, except in the biographical section. In addition to these general limits Mr. Bolton carefully notes in his preface other smaller limitations which he has chosen, and we think wisely, to make. Yet this work is intended to be, and is, a thoroughly complete and scholarly manual of the literature of chemistry by an author whose "Outline of a bibliography of a history of chemistry" and "Catalogue of scientific and technical periodicals" has already

attested his careful and accurate methods and his special familiarity with this particular subject.

Mr. Bolton classifies his titles under seven sections: 1, Bibliography; 2, Dictionaries; 3, History; 4, Biography; 5, Chemistry, pure and applied; 6, Alchemy; 7, Periodicals.

The first section is an astonishing list, comprising 37 pages and over 250 titles of the bibliography of chemistry. When it is considered that Mr. Bolton has personally, or by friends and co-workers, examined these for titles, the completeness of the remainder of the work may be said to be guaranteed; and though not needed, a further evidence may be found in the fact that the list contains titles of books in 25 languages, from the German with 4500 titles to the Roumanian, Welsh, Hindi, Hebrew, and Gujerachi, which are each represented by a single book. To insure the accuracy of these foreign titles, pains were taken to submit proof to experts in the different languages, and the labor involved can best be understood by Mr. Bolton's own statement, that the "proof-reading merely has consumed over a year."

The work is made the more satisfactory by a large number of cross-references, and by a subject index.

Mr. Bolton states: "For the conception and contents of this bibliography I alone am responsible; its publication has been made possible by the liberality of the Smithsonian Institution, to which I presented the manuscript compiled as a labor of love." This statement, in itself, is perhaps the best memorial of his labors that could be written, and as fittingly concludes this review as it does his own preface. P. L. F.

COTGREAVE, A., *F.R.Hist.S.* Indicators *vs.* card-charging, with some reference to the intercourse between librarian and reader; read before the Lib. Assoc., July 10, and repr. fr. the *Library*. London, J. Bale, 1893. 12 p. O.

Written in reply to "A card-charging system for libraries," an article by Mr. Quinn in the *Library*.

The reply to the charge that the Indicator interferes with the communion between the librarian and his readers is this:

"I will endeavor to show that this objection is altogether sentimental. There might be something in it if the librarian was always at the counter, and had to work the Indicator himself, but in very few libraries is this the case.

"Indicator or no indicator, he will generally locate himself in his office, or some quiet spot where he can attend to his catalogue, book-lists, committee-work, accounts, or other important matters, only with an indicator he has double the time at his disposal, and when his services are specially required by any borrower they are more available, as the sub-librarian will be more at liberty to do part of the work that would otherwise fall entirely upon his chief. More intercourse than this, in the lending department, is not desirable, as it is apt to lead to intimacies and conversations on general subjects before the staff, thus setting them a bad example and en-

couraging the readers to ignore the catalogue altogether.

"Yet another consideration: however able, well-read and impartial any librarian may be, he can only personally attend to a few out of the number who wish to consult him—a number constantly increasing. Further than this, he would be frequently asked for books on all sorts of out-of-the-way subjects, to many of which there might be only some short references in altogether unlikely books—references of which he could not possibly in all cases be aware. My own opinion is that the best guide, at any rate in a busy lending library, is a mechanical one in all its simplicity, *i.e.*, a catalogue containing an index or synopsis of the principal and most striking contents of all the best and most suitable books in the library, a guide which would not be subject to forgetfulness or absence on account of meals, illness, etc., but would be an ever-present help, not only to readers, but to librarian and staff as well. Possessing such an aid the librarian need only give his services to those readers who require advice as to the special character of any work on science, history, politics, etc., appearing in the catalogue. Further than this the librarian ought not to be expected to go, and in fact is not able to go except to a limited extent.

"In the reference department, where generally not more than twenty or thirty readers in one day would require advice from the librarian, his personal services might very properly and usefully be given; but even here, if a card catalogue is used, valuable references can be continually inserted that would be of immediate assistance and always available to the readers.

"In these days of progress and change, old ideas and predilections must give way, and when we consider the wonderful increase in books and readers, both multiplying more rapidly every year, it becomes evident that man's individual power being limited, it must, in the management of a library, as in other branches of public business, be supplemented by mechanical aids that will save time and labor. These, surely, should not be deprecated simply because they are mechanical."

In a circular Mr. Cotgreave gives 12 reasons for using his Indicator. We quote seven:

"With few exceptions, every new library now adopts it.

"It has been adopted with great success by more than 250 libraries in England and the Colonies. In London alone 30 libraries are using it.

"The librarians using it have, collectively, used every other system previously, and assert the Cotgreave to be by far the best.

"It reduces the losses of books from hundreds to a mere nominal figure. In some cases several years have elapsed since its adoption without the loss of a single book.

"It can, if desired, be made to supersede all other book-keeping, acting as stock book, shelf catalogue, binding book, issue book, record of issues, and borrowers' ledger; also giving the titles, authors, dates of publication, volumes, and other particulars of every book.

"It facilitates the work of the staff, and reduces

the cost of working the library. At Norwood Public Library 1200 books were issued in one day by only two assistants, aided by the Cotgreave Indicator.

"It is a great convenience to borrowers, who can see what books are in or out before asking for any, and who are served in one-quarter the time taken under other systems. It is more simple, more sightly, and requires much less room than any other indicator.

"The inventor has had the charge of 10 public libraries. Four of these libraries he entirely organized, the last completed one containing 70,000 volumes, and he is now engaged in forming libraries for West Ham, which will ultimately contain a still larger number of books. He may, perhaps, therefore, be allowed to possess an experience that should render him a competent judge of what libraries and their readers require."

[HILDEBURN, C: Riché.] Catalogue of the collection of autographs formed by Ferdinand Julius Dreer. Philadelphia, 1890. 2 v., 484; 576 p. Q.

Several months ago we recorded the gift of the Dreer collection of autographs to the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. Not content with this liberality, only appreciable to those who know the richness and value of Mr. Dreer's collection, he has now had compiled and printed, in beautiful typography, a two-volume catalog, prepared in the most careful and accurate manner. As a rule, the subject of the letter is mentioned, and wherever of enough historical or personal interest, excerpts are printed, or often the entire letter, making the catalog not merely valuable as a calendar of letters of much importance, but as material for history.

The great range of the collection is shown by the catholic breadth of Mr. Dreer's gatherings. It contains "autograph letters of monarchs and other heads of nations; popes, cardinals, prelates, and other dignitaries of the Catholic Church; many English prelates and other noted Protestant clergymen; reformers, religious and social; philanthropists, intellectual and moral philosophers, physicians, alchemists, chemists, astronomers, mathematicians, geologists, electricians, archaeologists, statesmen, actors, critics, journalists, jurists, etc.; also particularly of the presidents and vice-presidents of the United States, colonial and state governors, chief justices and associate justices of the Supreme Court of the United States and of the colonial and state courts, the military and naval leaders of all the wars of this republic, senators and representatives in Congress, and secretaries of the several departments of the Federal government." In many cases a well-known man is represented by many letters, as, for instance, Jefferson with 61 letters and Adams with eight.

It is pleasant to read and reprint in this connection Mr. Dreer's own words of what his collection has been to him. He says in his introductory note: "In the year 1863 I retired from a pursuit of a lucrative business on account of impaired health, and indulged to the fullest ex-

tent in my favorite employment and recreation of collecting, repairing, and arranging autograph letters, and in enriching printed volumes by the insertion of some of the letters and also pictorial illustrations. I daily worked more hours and with greater assiduity in that 'labor of love' than I ever did in money-winning. And this delightful occupation has been far more profitable to me than the former one, for it has, by daily recreation and continual pleasant employment, invigorated my physical powers, and, I am satisfied, has been instrumental, under Providence, in the prolongation of my earthly existence for many years. It has diverted attention from myself, and prevented the intrusive approaches of the malady which afflicts the pessimist. There was true philosophy in the remark of my venerable friend, the late Rembrandt Peale, when in the 82d year of his age: 'Last year I was very sick and thought I was going to die, but I got to painting and forgot it.' Autograph collecting has not been to me a mere pastime for ephemeral personal pleasure, or for the promiscuous gathering of the rare and curious, or the indulgence of an ambition to excel others in the number and variety of my hoardings, or as a financial speculation; but for the enjoyment of the helpfulness of the collection in the attainment of knowledge, for myself and posterity, not only of the writers of the letters, but of a multitude of interesting and important facts in history, biography, philosophy, art, science, learning, religion, and morals, which many such writings contain."

If more people could realize the pleasure and recreation of such a collection as Mr. Dreer has, what noble monuments they could rear to themselves, and how enriched many of our libraries would become!

P. L. F.

Library Economy and History.

GENERAL.

PLUMMER, M. W. The free library as a factor in the social movement. p. 7-11 of *Pratt Institute (Brooklyn, N. Y.) Monthly*, September, 1893.

A paper read at the Congress of Librarians in Chicago, June 13, 1893. Miss Plummer is librarian of the Pratt Institute Free Library. The points chiefly emphasized in her paper are the importance of the free libraries as a factor in education, the necessity of careful supervision of the quality and character of the books supplied to the public, and of restrictions as to trashy reading; and the widening field for library work afforded by country neighborhoods, small villages, and, for state library associations, by charitable, reformatory, and penal institutions.

LOCAL.

Boston, Mass. *Congregational Ass. L.* Rev. W. H. Cobb, lib'n. (40th rpt. of assoc.) Added 926; total 31,975.

"In periodical literature, both past and present, the library is well furnished, Church man-

uals, ecclesiastical minutes, and all manner of reports and statistics abound; while town and state histories and genealogies, which often contain valuable ecclesiastical material, fill several sections. Biography, theology, sociology, and Biblical literature are well represented; the two last especially receive fresh and frequent additions, although the greater part of the appropriation is expended upon early Congregational and related literature."

The yearly appropriation for support of the library is \$1250.

Boston (Mass.) P. L. In recognition of the significance and completeness of the Ticknor library of Spanish literature, and of the bibliographical excellence of the catalogue by James Lyman Whitney, the trustees have received from the Spanish government a silver medal, handsomely mounted, and depicting scenes in the life of Columbus.

Connecticut State Library Board. The members of the new State Library Board appointed September 6 are Addison Van Name, of the Yale University Library; Miss Caroline M. Hewins, of the Hartford Free Public Library; Rev. Storrs O. Seymour, of Litchfield; Superintendent of Schools N. L. Bishop, of Norwich, and Secretary C. D. Hine, of the state board of education.

Cornell Univ. L., Ithaca, N. Y. The growth of the book collections of the university during the academic year 1892-93 is perhaps unexampled in college records. The aggregate falls a trifle short of 40,000 volumes. The books may be grouped under four heads: (1) the Moak law library, 13,000; (2) the Zarncke collection, 13,000; (3) bought out of the general library appropriation or donated by various persons, 10,500; (4) the Fiske Dante collection, 1650. The Moak library, the gift of the family of the late Judge Boardman, is complete in its collection of reports of English courts and of all courts in the English language, *e.g.*, the old Year-Books *ab initio*, all the Scotch, Irish, Canadian, Hawaiian, New Zealand, and Australian reports. It is fuller than the State Law Library at Albany, and as full as the library of the Bar Association of New York City, probably fuller than the Harvard collection. Of the Zarncke collection it is quite impossible to give an idea of the variety and completeness. It is very rich in works upon the history of German universities, almost, if not quite, exhaustive in Lessingiana; undoubtedly unique in Schelmuffsky literature (Christian Reuter); in Goetheana surpassed only by one or two university collections in Germany; very rich in everything pertaining to general German literature and Germanic philology, and bringing many valuable additions to romance and English philology. Prof. Willard Fiske's remarkable Dante collection in size and value is unsurpassed in England or America. It is decidedly superior to the Bodleian, somewhat to the Harvard, and about equal to the British Museum. In view of the foregoing, and of the general equipment of the University Library in the departments of science, history, and literature, the alumni of Cornell have reason to look forward to the twenty-

ty-fifth anniversary in October with pride and satisfaction. — *Nation*, Ag. 31.

Denver (Col.) P. L. The Colorado Medical Library Association was recently formed for the purpose of establishing a medical library in Denver. The annual dues are \$5, and the income will be devoted to the purchase of medical works. The association has agreed to place its books on the shelves of the Denver Public Library, on condition that the library spend on medical literature at least as much money as is subscribed by the association.

Hartford (Ct.) P. L. At the last session of the General Assembly the name Hartford Library Association was changed to the Hartford Public Library.

Hartford, Vt. The new Hartford Library was dedicated on Sept. 16 in the Congregational church.

The exercises consisted of Scripture selections, prayer, remarks outlining the history of the library association, by ex-Governor S. E. Pingree, Hartford; address, "Uses of a library," by Rev. W. G. Tucker, president of Dartmouth College.

The library structure is the gift of Ephraim Morris, a prominent woollen manufacturer of Hartford. The lot upon which the library is erected is the gift of Mr. and Mrs. Horace C. Pease. Beside the library, which has all the necessary modern appointments and cost \$5000, Mr. Morris has given the trustees \$5100 for its uses. The library already has 2000 volumes.

Hilton (N. J.) L. A. (3d rpt.) Added 233; total 1647; issued during the 50 Monday evenings the library was open 720.

A printed subject catalog will be issued during the year.

Jersey City (N. J.) P. L. 50 volumes of Italian literature, in the original tongue, have recently been cataloged and placed on the shelves of the library. The books are intended for readers of Italian and for the Italian users of the library; they cover the most important classics of the country.

Machias, Me. Porter Memorial L. The dedication took place, September 15, at the Congregational church. The presentation of the building was by S. M. Holway; acceptance by the trustees, J. K. Ames; address, Rev. H. F. Harding. The exercises were interspersed with vocal and instrumental music. In the evening a reception was given in the library edifice.

Minneapolis (Minn.) P. L. Librarian Hosmer will put in operation a plan by which the coin-room in the basement of the central library is to be used for a juvenile delivery-room, children being required to draw their books in this room, where all juvenile literature is kept. The children are allowed to go to the racks and select the books wanted, which are afterwards charged to them by the assistant in attendance.

Newark (N. J.) P. L. This library has been awarded the first prize at the World's Fair for the best system of charging and delivering books

now in use in any public library in the country.

Newington (Mass.) P. L. The new town library building was dedicated on September 20. The exercises included a reception in the building, literary and musical program, dedicatory address by Pres. Murkland, of the State Agricultural College, and brief remarks by J. H. Whittier, of the state board of library commissioners, I. E. Pearl, author of the Pearl library bill, N. J. Batchelder, and others. The library originated in the presentation of 2000 volumes to the town by Woodbury Langdon, of New York, one of Newington's regular summer residents.

North Amherst (Mass.) P. L. The new library building was dedicated on Sept. 20. It is the first public library building ever erected in Amherst. The exercises were held in the church and were opened with prayer by Rev. E. W. Gaylord. The principal address was made by Librarian W. I. Fletcher, of Amherst College Library. The building is of wood, 36 x 25, single-storied, with a basement, and cost about \$2500.

Oconomowoc, Wis. The Oconomowoc Library Association was organized in August, for the establishment of a public library in the town.

Omaha (Neb.) P. L. (16th rpt.) Added 3858; total 42,332; lost 9. Issued home use 190,734 (fict. 48.4 %; juv. 22.3 %), ref. use (estimated) 40,150; lib. use 40,562; attendance at reading-room (estimated) 110,360.

All books are issued for 14 days, with privilege of renewal for same period.

"The following statement has been compiled, showing the home use with reference to population:

"Milwaukee gives a book to every .7 inhabitant; Providence, .7; Baltimore, 1.0; Cleveland, 1.1; St. Paul, 1.1; Indianapolis, 1.3; Omaha, 1.4; Detroit, 1.5; Newark, 1.5; Jersey City, 2.1; Minneapolis, 2.02.

"The cost per volume for home circulation, salaries alone being the basis—Omaha, .027; St. Paul, .036; Detroit, .045; Newark, .053; Minneapolis, .061; Milwaukee, .062."

One delivery-station has been established as an experiment, from which 668 volumes have been delivered at a cost of $\frac{1}{2}$ cent per volume; two additional stations are recommended.

"Work has been begun on a new finding-list. The collection of pamphlets has been partially classified. Several thousand clippings have been mounted. Studies in design are being collected, and it is the intention to mount them if possible during the summer. Even before these collections have been made known to the public, their use is not infrequent."

On August 12 the corner-stone of the new library building was laid with the rites prescribed by Masonic ritual. An address was delivered by L. S. Read, president of the board of directors of the library.

Peoria (Ill.) P. L. (12th rpt.) Added 3129; total 45,266. Issued 96,382 (fict. and juv. 68.64 %). Membership 4501.

There has been a decrease of 3.84 % in the use

of fiction from the statistics of the previous year. The librarian says:

"The explanation of this diminished per cent. of fiction is found, perhaps, in our practice of giving every member a second or extra membership card on which no fiction can be drawn. People come for a novel, they see our attractive array of new books exposed to view, and carry home for a second book a history, a volume of essays, or some book of travels. It is our experience at the delivery-desk that the issue of books other than fiction to people who come for a novel, and but for the novel would not come, has been much increased by this plan of a second, non-fiction card. This is especially noticeable with our young folks, who generally want all they can have, and after selecting their story for themselves, are ready to take some other good book on the recommendation of the assistant. It is therefore quite possible that a more liberal supply of choice fiction—duplicates of the better kind—might have the surprising result of reducing still lower the relative per cent. of fiction issues."

Plainfield (N. J.) P. L. In the August issue of the LIBRARY JOURNAL it was stated that the 70 % of fiction circulated by the Plainfield P. L. was "an increase of 50 % over that of the previous year to the credit of the heavier reading." It should read 5 %, instead of 50 %.

Providence, R. I. Brown Univ. L. Librarian H. L. Koopman is to deliver a course of 10 lectures to the freshman class during the term. The subjects to be considered are: 1, Brown University Library; 2, Arrangement of the library; 3, The library's place in education; 4, Reading helps; 5, Why to read and how much to read; 6, What to read; 7, What to read: Periodicals; 8, How to read; 9, Memory and its helps; 10, Study of language.

While the course is arranged primarily for members of the freshman class, yet all who desire to attend may do so, and it is to be hoped that many will avail themselves of this opportunity.

During the summer vacation the library has been entirely rearranged according to the expansive system of classification. The library hours have also been extended, the building being open now from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m. The reference-room is open from 7 to 10 p.m.

Sacramento (Cal.) F. L. (14th rpt.) Added 2038; total not given. Issued 48,587 (fict. 76 %); lost 21; lost and paid for 7. No. cardholders 10,690. 266 periodicals are on file. Receipts \$11,350.82; expenses \$4622.25.

"There was a large increase in the circulation of books over the previous year and a decrease in the percentage of fiction. There was also a larger attendance in the reading-rooms."

St. Joseph (Mo.) P. L. (3d rpt.) Added 1692; total 9713; issued home use 92,713 (fict. .826 %); ref. use not given. No. cardholders 3840; receipts \$7871.06; expenses \$7020.08.

125 v. of magazines have been bound, and 804 books rebound at an expense of \$458.75. A classed finding-list of books in the circulating de-

partment was issued Oct. 1, 1892. The *Library Record*, published monthly independently of the library, prints each month a list of the accessions and furnishes the library with 1000 copies for free distribution. A list of the new books is also printed each week in a local newspaper.

St. Louis (Mo.) P. L. (15th rpt.) Added 3532; total (about) 85,000. Issued home use 121,867 (fict. 42.47 %, juv. 17.13 %); lib. use 79,703; periodicals 122,373; total 323,943, an increase of 13,725 over the previous year; holiday issue 2655. Receipts 19,652.38; expenses \$19,542.96. The library was open every day in the year. The membership is 5986.

Librarian Crunden briefly refers to the more important events in the history of the library for the past year, the removal to the new building and the adoption of the provisions for making the library free to the public. The work of cleaning, packing, and moving the 80,000 volumes to the new rooms was accomplished in 16 days.

A "history of the free library movement" is given in an appendix; another appendix is devoted to the "opening exercises" in the new building, giving the full text of Dr. E. Everett Hale's speech made on that occasion.

St. Louis, Mo. East St. Louis P. L. (2d rpt.) Added 1473; total 3829; issued home use 16,517 (fict. 85.72 %); ref. use 880; no. cardholders 998.

San Francisco, Cal. Mechanics' Institute L. (38th rpt.) Horace Wilson, lib'n. Added 5321; total 62,444; issued home use 152,709; membership 5541.

As free access is given to the shelves in both reference and circulating departments, no statistics of reference use can be given.

The librarian says: "The recent large accession to our membership and the unusually large circulation has made uncomfortably manifest our cramped condition and meagre quarters. The reference department is upon two floors and in four rooms. There is no adequate work-room. The preparation of books for library use, and the catalog work, is carried on at great disadvantage. It is intended during the present year to place a satisfactory catalog in use; but whatever its other deficiencies, an adequate building is the greatest need, and one which claims precedence of all others."

Santa Rosa (Cal.) F. P. L. Bertha Kumli, lib'n. (Rpt.) Added 677; total 3967; issued 21,171 (fict. 63 %); attendance 38,947, an increase of 4375 over last year, due in a great measure to increasing use of the library by the pupils of the public schools. Receipts \$2523.55; expenses \$1948.48.

Repairs are needed to the building; additional funds and a printed catalog are urgent necessities.

Sedalia (Mo.) P. L. The library opened to the public on July 1. It contains about 2500 volumes.

Sorrento (Me.) P. L. The formal opening of the new public library building took place on

Aug. 5. The new library cost in the vicinity of \$20,000, and is the gift of Mrs. Frank Jones. It is already equipped with 1600 volumes, and is open every day from 9 a.m. to 6 p.m.

The building is situated on the summit of a hill overlooking the bay. In style it is half colonial, with an arcaded piazza 12 feet wide, extending on three sides. The general dimensions are 51 x 75 feet.

The main entrance is through a porte cochere, which leads into a large hall 30 x 45, which in turn opens into a reading-room 19 x 25. In the main hall is a massive fireplace, built of fire-brick and field-stone, with tile floor. The main hall can be used for dancing, reading, or social entertainments. The building is open to the roof, and the books are stored in a gallery over the hall. Opening from the gallery to the roof are large dormer windows, which afford ample light. In the basement are located the toilet-rooms and a kitchen. The building is finished in spruce, and the interior is painted a rich cream-white color. The decorations and furnishings throughout the building are elaborate, and some pretty effects are introduced in the chandeliers for electric lighting.

This is a free library, dependent upon the voluntary contributions of the summer residents of Sorrento.

South Orange (N. J.) F. P. C. L. Alma R. Van Hovenberg, lib'n. (7th rpt.) Added 454; total 3679; issued 11,359 (fict. and juv. 9554); Sunday use 533.

"There have been 33 books lost; partly on account of illness in the village."

Springfield (N. Y.) P. L. Ja. P. Bryce, lib'n. Added 2500; total 22,812; issued [about] 70,000 (fict. 69%). All the available space for the library is now almost gone and there is little room left for additions. This will be remedied as soon as the books can be transferred to the new quarters assigned them on the entire upper floor of the new city hall.

Stow, Mass. Randall Memorial L. This library, which was recently opened to the public, is the gift of Miss Belinda Lull Randall, presented to Stow in memory of her brother, the late John Witt Randall. The building is a modest brick structure, which cost \$12,000 of the \$25,000 given for its establishment, leaving an equal amount for books and expenses.

Superior (Wis.) P. L. Added 1908; total 6794; issued 27,203; receipts \$9657.32; expenses \$5219.30; 93 periodicals are on file in the reading-room.

In December three delivery stations were opened in different parts of the city, through which 4334 v. have been issued.

FOREIGN.

English Public Libraries law. The law affecting English public libraries, which was formerly noted as being in process of discussion in Parliament, has now come into force, and any local authority (*i.e.* town council or district board) save in the County of London, may establish and maintain public libraries without

reference to the wishes of the ratepayers. Bills extending the same powers to Scotland and Ireland are now before Parliament, and it is highly probable that in the latter case the law will be altered in the course of a very few weeks. No doubt London will follow, though there are indications pointing to the library question in the metropolis being settled in a different manner.

FOVARGUE, H. W., and OGLE, J. J. Public library legislation, being the law relating to public libraries and technical education, and all statutes directly or indirectly affecting libraries, museums, art galleries, etc., in England, Ireland, and Scotland. The Library Association ser., No. 2. Lond., Simpkin, Marsh, Hamilton, Kent & Co., Ltd., 1893. 172 p. O. pap., hf. cr. net.

Göttingen, Germany. Royal University L. K. Dziatzko, lib'n. (Rpt. for 1892-93.) Added 5984 v., 6389 pm.; total 12,273. The library has received from Prof. Kielhorn a number of valuable Sanscrit mss., copied from the originals in India, also original mss. and pamphlets. The first volume of a catalog of manuscripts was published during the year.

Leeds (Eng.) P. F. L. Ja. Yates, lib'n. (23d rpt.) Added 8198; total 182,653; total cost, £29,673 19s. 11d.; issued 933,660.

"The 'Emigrants' information office,' established last year, has not proved so successful as it was thought it would be in this large centre of an artisan population.

"A defect having long been known to the staff, that the indicators did not show the popularity of particular books, the following improvement has been introduced: A slot is cut underneath each indicator, and the following label placed above: 'Borrowers wanting an additional copy of any book shown as out will please put a memorandum, with the class letter and number, in the slot below.' These slips can be submitted to the committee as a proof of the demand for such books."

London, Guildhall Library. WELCH, C.; F.S.A., lib'n. The Guildhall Library and its work, address at a meeting of the Lib. Assoc., 10 Apr., 1889; with additions. Lond., the Lib. Com., 1893. 69 p.+4 views. O.

London, Westminster F. L. On August 27 the new library building was opened to the public. The new quarters contain a lending library, delivery-room, and four reading-rooms on the ground floor, board-room and librarian's office on first floor, the second floor and basement being devoted to book storage. The book capacity is 100,000. Westminster was the first of the metropolitan districts to avail itself of the Free Library Act, and when opened its first library contained 3150 volumes. The number of books in the library is now 24,000, with an average annual issue of 158,000. Baroness Burdett-Coutts, who was present at the formal opening

exercises, was chiefly instrumental in providing the funds for the new building, which it is expected will cost, including site and furniture, about £14,000.

Nottingham (Eng.) F. P. Ls. (Rpt.) Added 2554, total 72,079; issued 390,321 (fct. 62.66), a daily av. of 1386.

There has been a falling off of nearly 4% in the issues of works of fiction, and a corresponding demand for scientific and other substantial reading.

It is stated that the series of "library lectures"—the "librarian's scheme of 'Half-hour talks with the people about books and book-writers'"—have proved so popular that a third series has been arranged for the winter of 1893-4.

Paris. Gustav Stechert, bookseller and library purchasing agent, of New York, London, and Leipzig, has established a branch office at 76 Rue de Rennes, for the special convenience of libraries purchasing French books and periodicals.

Southwark, Lond., F. L. On July 31 the foundation-stone of a free library was laid, under the provisions of the Library Act. The building, to be erected at a cost of £4467, will be of white Suffolk bricks, with stone dressings, and is to be completed by February, 1894. On the ground floor there will be a newspaper and magazine room, a lending library with space for 10,000 volumes, a room for the librarian and the commissioners. A reference library of 5000 volumes and a room for boys will occupy the first floor. The top floor will be devoted to apartments for the librarian, with separate access to the street. In the basement will be store, repairing, and stock rooms, as well as apparatus for heating the building.

Tokio, Japan. The annual report for 1892 of the Imperial Library contains much interesting information. The number of books (and by books it is probable that volumes are meant) in the library on December 31 was 131,416, of which number 103,572 are Japanese and Chinese, and 27,844 European. The reading-room was open during 337 days in the year, and was visited by 68,056 readers, who read 427,794 books, giving an average of rather more than six books per reader. Curiously enough, the proportion between these figures is almost identical with that between the same returns from the reading-room of the British Museum, where, in 1891, 198,310 readers used 1,269,720 books. The most popular subject studied was history, next to that literature, then encyclopædias and works on arts and sciences, and last of all theology.—*Ath.*, Jl. 29, '93.

Turin. BIBLIOTECA CIVICA. La Biblioteca Civica di Torino nel 1892. Torino, 1893. 120 p. + 3 plates, 8°.

Contains relazione dell'assessore prof. Costanzo Rinaudo sul trasferimento della biblioteca civica; and Relazione del direttore avv. Quintino Carrera sull'andamento della biblioteca civica nel 1892.

Gifts and Bequests.

Big Rapids, Mich. By the will of Mrs. Phelps, widow of the late Senator Fitch Phelps, this town has received \$50,000 for the establishment of a public library.

Nuevo, Cal. Work has been begun on a public library building given to the town by a wealthy citizen. With the building, which will cost \$10,000, will be given a library of 5000 volumes.

North Attleborough, Mass. Mrs. John A. Tweedy, Edmund Ira Richards, of New York, and Miss Hattie T. Richards, of North Attleborough, have presented the town with a memorial public library. The gift is in memory of their parents, Edmund Ira Richards and Lucy M. Richards. The edifice will cost about \$25,000. The late Ira Richards, for whom the library will be named, was formerly a large manufacturing jeweller in the town.

Shelton, Ct. One of the most valuable library buildings of the Naugatuck valley is to be erected in this place. Before the death of David W. Plumb it was his expressed desire to leave a generous bequest for this, but his sudden death prevented him from making any provision for the purpose.

On Sept. 11 his brother, Horace Plumb, announced that he had formally given the town \$25,000, to be expended in the purchase of a suitable lot and the building of a library and reading-room, as a memorial of the late David W. Plumb. The sum has been placed in trust with Mrs. Louise W. Plumb and Dr. Gould, of Shelton, with instructions to carry the work to completion with all expedient haste. It is understood that if the gift proves insufficient it can be increased.

Librarians.

AMBROSE, Miss Lodilla, of the Northwestern University Library, contributed to the *Northwestern Christian Advocate* (Chicago), of Aug. 2, "The American Library Association," and to the *Central Christian Advocate* (St. Louis) of Aug. 9 "American librarians." Both articles contained an account of the Chicago meetings.

BEAN, Miss Mary Abble, librarian of the Brookline (Mass.) Public Library, died on September 4, at her home in Brookline, after a painful illness of eight weeks. She had been librarian of the Brookline Library for 22 years, and by her enthusiasm, capability, and unselfish devotion to her work had raised the library to an exceptionally high standard of efficiency. Miss Bean was born in Laconia, N. H., March 23, 1840, and entered her chosen career of library work at the age of 15, when, after graduation from the schools of Boston, she became an assistant in the Boston Athenæum, where, under the guidance of Mr. W. F. Poole and Mr. C. Russell Lowell, she acquired a good knowledge of library work. After nine years' connection with the Boston Athenæum she resigned, and with Miss Ames, also a graduate

of the Athenæum, cataloged the Naval Academy Library at Annapolis, the Fairbanks Library at St. Johnsbury, the private library of H. Probasco, of Cincinnati, and the Public Library of Brookline. In the autumn of 1871 she was appointed librarian of the Brookline Library, which position she held until her death. She was of the older race of librarians and clung to the tradition of time-honored practice, but acquiesced cheerfully in changes which she found to be inevitable. She was very proud of her library and her profession, and had many friends among library workers generally. She was a member of the American Library Association and of the Massachusetts Library Club.

COTGREAVE, Alfred, chief librarian of the West Ham (London) Public Libraries, has designed a patent automatic step, which can be fitted into the divisions of book-shelves or other partitions so as to be out of the way except when needed. When required to be used the foot is placed upon a small projection, which causes the step to slide into position. When the foot is removed the step slides back again. Mr. Cotgreave believes that this invention will do away with the necessity of using ladders.

EDMANDS, John. In connection with the resignation of Dr. Reuben Aldridge Guild from the librarianship of Brown University, referred to in the August LIBRARY JOURNAL, it is of interest to note that by his retirement John Edmands, librarian of the Philadelphia Mercantile Library, becomes "senior librarian" in this country. He served his apprenticeship in one of the society libraries in Yale College in 1845-47, and from 1851-56 he was an assistant in the college library. In June, 1856, he took charge of the Mercantile Library of Philadelphia. He has thus been in continuous library work since the early part of 1851, and in his present position since June, 1856.

PLATE, Dr. Otto, late of the libraries of Berlin, Giessen, and Rostock, who has for a number of years been connected with Johns Hopkins University, now proposes to settle permanently in this country, if an opportunity offers in American libraries.

RICE, Dr. William, librarian of the Springfield (Mass.) Public Library, celebrated his golden wedding anniversary at his home in Springfield, on September 13. The trustees of the library presented Dr. and Mrs. Rice with a handsome "grandfather's" clock, and they were the recipients of many other tokens of affection and esteem from friends and fellow-townsmen. Their four children, three sons and a daughter, and seven grandchildren took part in the quiet home celebration of the golden wedding.

REYNOLDS, Miss Rose E., for over five years assistant librarian of the Peoria (Ill.) Public Library, died on September 10. Resolutions of regret, praising her faithful and efficient work, were passed by the board of trustees of the library on September 13. Miss Reynolds had studied at the New York State Library School.

TYLER, Arthur W., has been appointed librarian of the Wilmington (Del.) Institute, to take effect Jan. 1, 1894, at which time the present librarian, Mrs. Mary A. Resag, will become his deputy, and have charge of the circulating department. In the meantime Mr. Tyler is engaged in purchasing books for the industrial and scientific departments and in making the other preparations required to transform an old subscription library into a free one with the shelves open to the public, which it will become with the opening of the new year. At that time it will have considerably over 20,000 volumes on its shelves, and be not unworthy of the enterprising and rapidly growing city in which it is established.

WENCKSTERN, F. von, assistant librarian to the Japan Society, is engaged upon the compilation of a Japanese bibliography from 1859 to 1893, in continuation of the bibliography of Pagés. He has already collected and classified several thousand titles.

WILLIAMS, J. Fletcher, for 27 years secretary and librarian of the Minnesota Historical Society, tendered his resignation at the meeting of the society on Sept. 11. The cause stated was impaired health, resulting from overwork, and too much confinement, his physicians counseling him to abstain from work for a year at least. When his health is restored, Mr. Williams proposes to engage in library work in some other library.

WOOD, E. L., of Charleston, W. Va., was on August 3 appointed librarian of the West Virginia State Library by Governor McCorkle.

Cataloging and Classification.

ADRESSBUCH der deutschen Zeitschriften und der hervorragenden politischen Tagesblätter. Jahrg. 34, 1893; bearb. v. H. O. Sperling. Lpz., 1893. 14 + 162 + 73 + 124 p., 8°. 4 m.

BODLEIAN LIBRARY. Compendious cataloguing rules for the author-catalogue. *n. p.*, reprint from "The Library," 1893. 8 p. pr. on one side. D.

The BOSTON P. L.'s April bulletin, being no. 1 of n. s., vol. 4, contains "Historical fiction index, England from James I. to William IV. incl.," "Works on the telegraph and telephone," "Transactions and other serial publications of societies and institutions currently received," "Works relating to Hawaii," a fac-simile in color of a chart of Boston Harbor, made by order of Sir Edmund Andros, Books added Jan. 1-Apr. 15.

BROEKEMA, J. Catalogues van de pamfletten, tractaten enz. aanwezig in de provinciale bibliothek van Zeeland. Deel 1: 1568-1795. Middelburg, van Benthem & Jutting, 1893. 6 + 662 + 16 p. 8°. 2.50 fl.

The July BULLETIN OF THE MERCANTILE L. OF PHILADELPHIA contains a list of accessions from April 1, 1893, and continues the list of "Books on electricity" from Lodge to Whipple.

CATALOGUE arranged according to subjects of the books and of the maps, plans, views, and photographs in the library of the British and American Archaeological Society of Rome, together with an alphabetical catalogue of authors. Rome, G. Bertero, 1893. 112 p., 8°. 1 lire.

CHAMPION, G. C. Catalogue of the library of the Entomological Society of London. London, Longmans, 1893. 8°. 9s.

The CINCINNATI P. L. QUARTERLY BULLETIN for April—May—June gives recent accessions in the departments of Philology, Religion, Philosophy, History, Amusements, Politics, Science, Poetry, English fiction, and Polygraphy.

COLORADO MEDICAL LIBRARY ASSOCIATION. (Denver, Colo.) Medical journals at the Public Library. 8 p. T. 203 titles are given.

CUTTER, C. A. Expansive classification. Part 1: the first six classifications. Boston, C. A. Cutter, 1891-93. 160 p. l. O.

Pages 39-44, part of the Fifth Classification, have been reprinted (marked 2d ed. at the foot of the page) on account of alterations in the notation necessitated by changes made in the Sixth Classification after the Fifth was printed.

Of the Seventh Classification the sections Philosophy (15 pp.), Religion and Religions (63 pp.), and part of History (20 pp.), and the Local List (15 pp.), are printed and distributed to the subscribers. History will soon be completed; the rest of the Seventh will probably not be issued till next spring.

The whole work (costing unbound \$4, or \$4.50 if delivered by mail, sheet by sheet as printed) may be subscribed for by writing to the publisher at the Boston Athenæum.

Over 100 subscribers take it thus as issued; a score of them classify their libraries in accordance with it.

GUILLÉ-ALLÈS L., *Guernsey*. Encyclopædic catalogue, comp. under the dir. of Alfred Cotgreave, F.R.Hist.S.; member of the Library Association; honorary librarian of the Guille-Allès Library; and chief librarian, Public Libraries, West Ham, E.; compiler of the first catalogues of the Wednesbury and Wandsworth Public Libraries, and of the first and second catalogues of the Richmond Public Library; also of several supplementary and other catalogues; with biog. notes of the founders,

and a history of the institution, by J. Linwood Pitts, curator. London, Sotheman, 1891. 1548 p., 8°, + 2 views and 2 port. 7s. 6d.

Catalogs 30,000 English and 10,000 French volumes. A dictionary catalog, with a fiction class-list. The compiler, who appears not to be well acquainted with American catalogs, calls attention to the following "specially useful features of the work:

"1.—The numerous references guiding the reader to works dealing with almost every subject. B. A. etc.

"2.—The biographical notes that follow each name entered in the catalogue when obtainable. Several.

"3.—The real names of authors of pseudonymous and anonymous literature are given in most cases, in addition to such pen-names or initials as may have been used. B. A. etc.

"4.—Brief notes are given descriptive of the character of many of the works whose titles are ambiguous or misleading, especially in connection with Historical Novels or Romances. Many.

"5.—A subject and chronological index to many of the historical and characteristic novels is given. Phil. Merc. and B. P. L.

"6.—The contents of many of the principal works and serial publications are given. B. A. etc.

"7.—A list of nearly one thousand fictitious names and anonymous works, with real names of authors given. !!

"8.—The French Section as a guide in cataloguing French books. ?

"It is not claimed that all these are absolutely novel features, but undoubtedly the four principal ones are new, as dealt with in this Catalogue—viz., the biographical notes, the subject references, the index to fiction, and the list of fictitious names and anonymous works. The peculiar usefulness of the references lies in the fact that they are not confined to subjects upon which special works appear in the catalogue, but are more particularly designed to guide the inquirer to channels of information on almost all general subjects, upon some of which few, if any, special works may have been published. The extent to which this has been done will be best estimated by the fact that over 50,000 such references appear in this work."

Mr. Cotgreave is mistaken in supposing that any of these features are new except the references to works not in the library and the list of fictitious names not used in the catalog. It may well be doubted whether he has not in both these cases gone beyond the proper province of a catalog to do something which a bibliography can do better.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY BULLETIN, no. 56 (Oct. 1893), contains a supplementary "Index to the subject catalogue of Harvard College Library," giving entries to Oct. 1, 1893.

JERSEY CITY (N. J.) F. P. L. Supplement no. 2 to the alphabetical finding-list. Jan. 1, 1893. Jersey City, 1893. 225 p. l. O.

THE LIBRARY BULLETIN OF CORNELL UNIVERSITY for June contains besides the "List of additions, February to April, 1893," an 8-page list of "Recent publications by Cornell University and its officers" from April 1, 1892, to March 31, 1893.

MASS. INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY. List of periodicals and society publications in the libraries of the institute; compiled by Clement W. Andrews, A.M., librarian. 2d ed. May, 1893. Camb., 1893. 19 p. O. About 600 titles.

THE PRATT INSTITUTE (*Brooklyn, N. Y.*) LIBRARY BULLETIN, which has heretofore formed part of the *Pratt Institute Monthly*, has become a separate publication, beginning with the September number. The *Bulletin* gives each month a classified list of additions to the library; the September issue consists of a list of all the works in the French language contained in the library.

THE SALEM (*Mass.*) P. L. BULLETIN for August contains reading-lists on Architecture and the Financial situation. The September number gives an excellent short reading-list on American literature, beginning with bibliographies and general works on the subject, and passing on to books by and about American authors. Books about Lowell conclude the list.

SOUTH ORANGE, (*N. J.*) F. P. C. L. Author and title list, Jan. 1893. 72 p. O. pap.

Eleven blank pages are bound in at the end of the list, on which readers may note additions.

THE SPRINGFIELD (*Mass.*) LIBRARY BULLETIN concludes, in the August issue, the list of "Deutsche literatur," which was begun in the May number.

UNIVERSITY CLUB (*N. Y.*) LIBRARY BULLETIN, No. 1, Aug. 15, 1893, by the committee on literature and art, for 1893-94. 32 p. O.

Gives detailed information in regard to the contents and rules of the library. If found useful it will be made a regular annual publication.

UNIVERSITY OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK. N. Y. State travelling library, No. 330: List of 50 of the best books on economics. [Albany, 1893.] 12 p. T.

— Trav. lib., No. 630: List of 33 of the best books on agriculture. [Albany, 1893.] 8 p. T.

— Trav. lib., No. 973: List of 43 of the best books on U. S. history. [Albany, 1893.] 8 p. T.

THE series of small 6-page leaflets containing brief annotated book-lists on American government, electricity, etc., mentioned in the August LIBRARY JOURNAL, were there wrongly credited to the New York State Library. These leaflets were not published in Albany, but were printed for Mr. George Hes, whose proposed system of book-annotation they illustrate.

CHANGED TITLES.

"Dan, the newsboy," by Horatio Alger, Jr., published by A. L. Burt, New York, n. d. (cpr. 1893), is the same as "Dan, the detective," published by G. W. Carleton & Co., New York, 1884. — W. T. PEOPLES.

"The boy cruisers; or, paddling in Florida," by St. George Rathborne, published by A. L. Burt, New York, n. d. (cpr. 1893), is the same as "Paddling in Florida; or, the canoe cruisers of the gulf," published by G. W. Dillingham, New York, 1889. — W. T. PEOPLES.

FULL NAMES.

Supplied by Harvard College Library.

Brown, J: Fenner (Numbers and how to use them);

Conger, Norman Beach (Report on the forecasting of thunderstorms during the summer of 1892);

Howard, H: Ward Beecher (The eagle and Brooklyn);

McCall, J: Augustine (History of American life insurance);

Rogers, E: H: (National life in the spirit world);

Shaw, E: R: (English composition by practice);

Taylor, G: H: (An exposition of the Swedish movement cure);

Trenholm, W: Lee (The people's money);

Zahn, J: Augustine (Sound and music).

Bibliography.

BARATTA M. Bibliografia geodinamica italiana. Parte 1 (1892). Roma, Un. coop. edit., 1893. 35 p. 8°.

BIBLIOGRAPHIE anatomique; revue des travaux en langue française: anatomie-histologie-embryologie-anthropologie. Année 1893. Dirigée par A. Nicolas. Paris, Berger-Levrault & Cie., 1893. Yearly, 7.50 fr.

BIBLIOGRAPHIE, Elektrotechnische. Monatliche Rundschau über die literarischen Erscheinungen des In- und Auslandes einschliesslich der Zeitschriftenliteratur auf dem Gebiete der Elektrotechnik. Unter ständiger Mitwirkung der elektrotechnischen Gesellschaft zu Leipzig zusammengestellt von G. Maas. Band I, Jahrgang 1893. Heft 1. (9 Hefte.) Leipzig, Joh. Ambr. Barth. 1893. 24 p. 8°. 4 m.

BIBLIOTHECA Zrinyana. Die Bibliothek des Dichters Nicolaus Zrinyi: ein Beitrag zur Zrinyi-Literatur, mit literar-historischer Einleitung. Wien, S. Kende, 1893. 19+88 p. 8°. 2 m.

BOLTON, H: Carrington. A select bibliography of chemistry, 1492-1892. Washington, D. C. Published by the Smithsonian Institution, 1893.

- (Smithsonian miscellaneous collections, vol. 36, no. 851.) 13+1212 p. O. pap.
Reviewed on p. 437.
- BRAZZA, Cora Slocumb di (*Countess*). Guide to old and new lace in Italy, exhibited at Chicago in 1893. [Chic., W. B. Conkey Co., 1893.] c. 3-186 p. il. O. pap., 50 c.; vellum, \$1.
Bibliography of books on lace-making appended.
- CUMMINS, Ella Sterling. The story of the files: a review of Californian writers and literature. Issued under the auspices of the World's Fair Commission of California, Columbian Exposition, 1893. c. il. 460 p. O. leatherette, \$2.
A review of the literary journals and magazines of California from 1852 to 1892, including brief biographical and critical sketches of the authors who wrote for them. It is, in fact, a bibliography of Californian periodicals and their contributors, though without definite arrangement. Many extracts are given illustrating the works of the authors treated; a number of the biographical sketches included have been prepared for the book by other writers. Illustrations of nearly all the authors mentioned are included, and there are five indexes: Chapters; Illustrations; Writers mentioned; Extracts; Sketches.
- BREWER, R. F. Orthometry: a treatise on the art of versification and the technicalities of poetry; with a new and complete rhyming dictionary. N. Y., G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1893. c. 12+376 p. D. cl., \$2.
Contains a chapter entitled "Bibliography—works on versification," giving a list of books on the subject, published since the 16th century.
- BRINKMAN'S Catalogus der boeken, platen kaartwerken, die sedert 1882 tot en met 1891 in Nederland zijn uitgegeven of herdrukt. In alphabetische volgorde gerangschikt door R. van der Meulen. Amsterdam, C. L. Brinkman, 1893. 8°.
- CATACOMBENBIBLIOTHEEK (Borg's). Zes verhalen door Monsgr. A. de Waal. In het Nederlandsch overgebracht door P. M. J. Lurasco, R.C.Pr. (Kerkelijk goedgekeurd). Amsterdam, G. Borg, 1893. 4+244 p.
- CATALOGUE codicum hagiograph. lat. antiquiorum sæc. XVI^e qui asservantur in Bibl. Nat. Paris; ed. Haglographi Bollandini. Tom. III. I. Paris, Picard, 1893. 739 p. 8°; also Tabulae tom. I, II, III, 96 p. In all 20 fr.
- CERROTTI, Fr. Bibliografia di Roma medievale e moderna. Op. postuma accresc. a cura di Enr. Celani. Vol. I, storia eccl. civile. Roma, Loescher, 1893. 8°. 25 lire.
- COUNTRY gentleman's reference catalogue to the best works on agriculture, gardening, botany, natural history, sporting, recreations, domestic management, and kindred subjects. London, Barnicott and Pearce, 1893. 131 p. 8°. 6s.
- DELISLE, L. "Incunabula Biblica, by W. A. Copinger, London, Quaritch, 1892; Catalogue of the Copinger collection of editions of the Latin Bible, with bibliog. particulars by W. A. Copinger, priv. pr., Manchester, 1893" [reviewed]. Paris, 1893. 17 p. 4°. Reprinted from the *Journal des savants*.
- DEUTSCHE entomologische Zeitschrift; Inhalts-Verzeichniss 1887-92; zusammengestellt v. E. Backhaus. Berlin, Nicolai, 1893. 2+31 p. 8°. 2 m.
- ELY, R. T. Outlines of economics. N. Y., Hunt & Eaton, 1893. c. 10+432 p. D. hf. leath., net, \$1.25.
Contains a careful bibliography of the subject.
- FORD, Paul Leicester. Some notes towards an essay on the beginnings of American dramatic literature, 1606-1789. Brooklyn, 1893. 29 p. Q.
Chiefly bibliographical.
- GEORG, C. Schlagwort-Katalog. Bd. 2, 1888-92. Lief. 2, 3. Hannover, Cruse, 1893. 33-96 p., 8°, @ 1.30 m.
- GOLDSCHMIDT, L. Bibliotheca aethiopica: Vollständiges Verzeichniss und ausführliche Beschreibung sämtlicher aethiopischer Druckwerke. Leipzig, Ed. Pfeiffer, 1893. 4+63 p. 8°. 6 m.
- GROTH, P., and GRÜNLING, F. Repertorium d. mineralog. u. krystallog. Literatur vom Anfang des J. 1885 bis Anfang des J. 1891, u. generalregister d. Zeitschr. für Krystallog. u. Mineralogie 11-20. Bd. 2. Th. [Generalregister v. F. Grünling]. Leipzig, Engelmann, 1893. 3+287 p. 8°. 12 m. (Both parts 21 m.)
- HANDBUCH der musikalischen Literatur, oder Verzeichniss der im deutschen Reiche und in den angrenzenden Ländern erschienenen Musikalien, auch musikal. Schriften, Abbildungen und plastische Darstellungen mit Anzeige der Verleger und Preise. In alphab. Ordnung mit systematisch geordneter Uebersicht. 10. Bd. oder 7. Ergänzungsbd. Die von Anfang 1886 bis Ende 1891 neu erschienenen und neu aufgelegten musikal. Werke enthaltend. Leipzig, Fried. Hofmeister, 4°. 82 m.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY BULLETIN, no. 56 (Oct., 1893), continues S. B. Weeks' "Bibliography of the historical literature of North Carolina," from Curtis to Mecklenburg.

HEINSIUS, M. Allgemeines Bücher-Lexikon. Bd. 19, 1889 bis Ende 1892; hrsg. v. K. Boehovener. Lief. 1. Leipzig, F. A. Brockhaus, 1893. pp. 1-80, 4°. 3 m., or on writing-paper, 4 m.

LARRABEE, W.: The railroad question: a historical and practical treatise on railroads and remedies for their abuses. Chic., Schulte Pub. Co., 1893. c. 488 p. D. cl., \$1.50. Contains a 3-p. bibliography of the subject.

MACDONALD, Arthur. Abnormal man; essays on education and crime and related subjects, with digests of literature and a bibliography. Wash., Gov't Printing Office, 1893. 445 p. O. The bibliography is more than half of the book (pp. 207-445). It is classified in 4 pts. with 16 subdivisions. "No such bibliography exists in any language," says the author. "It is made from a selection of a large number of titles." There are very numerous references to magazine and newspaper articles, whose length is indicated by giving the number of words, a feature which we do not remember to have seen in any other bibliography.

MANETIUS, M. Philologisches aus allen Bibliothekskatalogen (bis 1300). Frankf. a/M., Sauerländer, 1892. 8 + 152 p., 8°. 3.60 m. Ergänzt.-Heft of N. F. Bd. 47 of Rhein. Mus. f. Philol.

MANZONI, Conte Jacopo. Bibliotheca Manzoni; bibl. du feu M. le comte Jacques Manzoni. 1^{re} ptie: les œuvres citées d'après l'Académie de Crusca et les curiosités littéraires et bibliogr. Città di Castello, 1892. 16 + 467 p. 8°. 12 lire.

MASSACHUSETTS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY. A register of the publications of the institute, and of its officers, students, and alumni, 1862-1893, comp. by W. Ripley Nichols. 3d ed., rev. by Lewis M. Norton and Augustus H. Gill. Bost., 1893. 162 p. O.

MAZZATINTI, G. Inventari dei manoscritti delle biblioteche d'Italia. Vol. 1, 2. Forlì, L. Bordandini, 1892. 287, 57; 251 p. 4°.

NELSON, William, of Paterson, N. J., is preparing a list of American newspapers printed before 1785, chiefly designed to indicate the whereabouts of files. He will be glad to have all such series reported to him.

PARVIN, N. R. List of Iowa authors. Covers pp. 57-73 of the 42d report of the library of

the Grand Lodge of Iowa, T. S. Parvin, librarian, Cedar Rapids, Ia.

The compiler says: "We quote as Iowans all persons who have lived in Iowa a sufficient length of time to become fairly identified with the interests of the state. Few of the authors were born here, but all have made their residence here for a term of years." About 300 names are recorded, with titles of writings.

REYNOLDS, Marcus T. The housing of the poor in American cities: prize essay of the American Economic Association for 1892. Balt., Md., Am. Economic Assoc., 1893. 132 p. O. (Publications of the society, v. 8, nos. 2, 3.) pap., \$1. Contains a 6-p. bibliography.

RIVIÈRE, E. M. Bibliographie du 3e centenaire de saint Louis de Gonzague, 21 juin 1891. Rennes, 1893. 23 p. 8°.

SINCLAIR, Archibald, and Henry, W.: Swimming. Bost., Little, Brown & Co., 1893. (Badminton lib.) ll. 11 + 452 p. D. cl., \$3.50. Contains a 7-p. bibliography of swimming."

SOLERTI, Ang. Bibliografia delle opere minori in versi di Torquato Tasso. Bologna, Zanichelli, 1893. 144 p. 8° (only 100 copies).

SUNDERLAND, Jabez T.: The Bible: its origin and growth and its place among the sacred books of the world, with a list of books for critical reference. N. Y., G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1893. 12°, cl., \$1.50.

TERRY, Milton S. The prophecies of Daniel expounded. N. Y., Hunt & Eaton, 1893. c. 136 p. D. 75 c. Contains a bibliography.

THOMPSON, E.: Maunde. Handbook of Greek and Latin palaeography. N. Y., D. Appleton & Co., 1893. 8 + 343 p. D. (International scientific ser., no. 70.) cl., \$1.75.

Mr. Thompson is principal librarian of the British Museum. In the present volume he "does not pretend to give more than an outline of the very large subject of Greek and Latin palaeography." There is a 7-p. list of the principal palaeographical works used or referred to.

THORPE, Francis Newton, ed. Benjamin Franklin and the University of Pennsylvania. Wash., D. C., Gov't Print. Off., 1893. 1 + 450 p. ll. O. (Bureau of Education, Circular of information no. 2, 1892.) pap. Contains a "bibliography of the university."

VERZEICHNIS sämtlicher Schriften aus allen Gebieten des Versicherungswesens, welche von 1850-1890 im deutschen Buchhandel erschienen sind. Leipzig, O. Gracklauer, 84 p. 8°. 2 fr.

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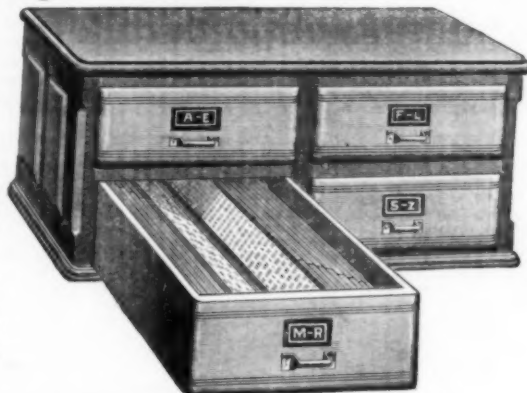
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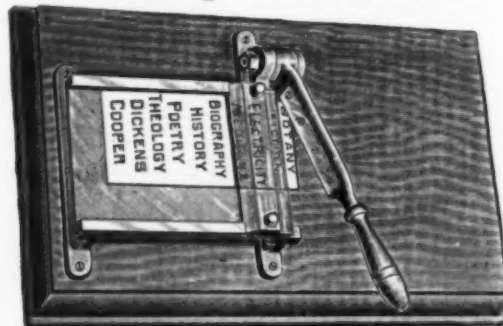
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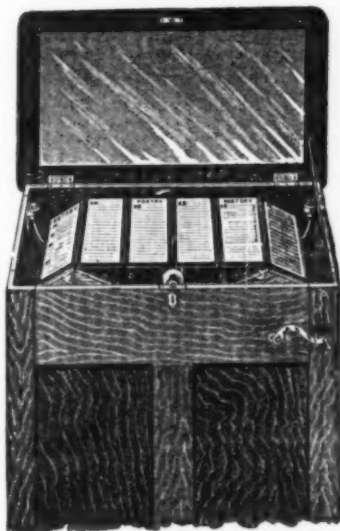
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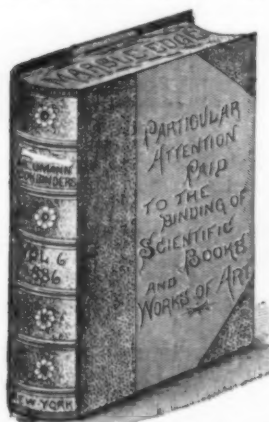
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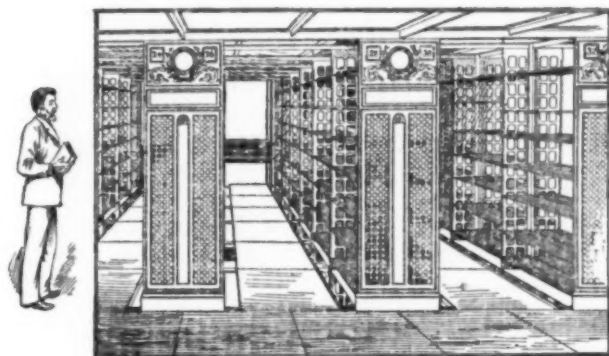
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